# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.


*Arrest of Union Men in Richmond.*—On Saturday night Capt. Goodwin, by order of the government, proceeded with a party of select men to the farm of John Minor Botts, and took him and all of his papers and private correspondence in custody. Capt. Goodwin brought him prisoner to this city, and lodged him in McDaniel's negro jail.

Captain Goodwin then went to the farms of Valentine Heckler and Franklin Stearns, and took both of these well-known Union men, and all of their papers and letters, and brought them to this city.

We are under the impression that, as yet, the government is in possession of no positive information that would convict Botts of treason. But he is known to be the recognized leader of all the disaffected, all the low Germans of the Red Republican, Carl Schurz school.

Against Stearns' and Heckler's loyalty the government has been for a month in the possession of the most conclusive evidence; and it feels confident of its ability to prove that both of these men have been loud in their denunciations of what they have pleased to term the "rebellion," and have, over and again, expressed their willingness to sacrifice their entire property to restore the dominion in the South of the United States Government.

The man Wardwell, another party arrested, has, since the beginning of the war, been known to every citizen as a blatant and defiant Union man.

Miller, who has also been lodged in jail, is the chief, or high priest of the secret Black or Red German Republican Societies of Richmond, some of whose members, it can be proved, have, since the reverse of our army at Fort Donelson, boasted that they had thousands of arms and abundance of ammunition concealed in this city, and that the men were enrolled who would use them on the first approach of the Yankee army.

An Irishman, named John M. Higgins, has also been arrested and put in the same prison. Higgins is a connexion of Colonel Corcoran, of the Yankee army. Two of Higgins' aunts married two of Corcoran's uncles. A letter from Corcoran to Higgins, advising the latter to send his wife and family North, and containing assurances that he (Corcoran) would have them safely conveyed under flag of truce, has recently been intercepted by our government. Whether our government has any evidence of Higgins' intention to follow Corcoran's counsel has not transpired.

We have reason to believe that many other arrests will be effected within the next 24 hours.

Now that the government appears really in earnest in the suppression of treason, it becomes every citizen who knows a man or set of men inimical to our country and cause to point them out.—*Richmond Examiner, 3d inst.*

*Prisoners Detained.*—We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that Col Corcoran and one hundred other Yankee prisoners of war, who reached that city on Friday afternoon from Petersburg, have been detained. They were to have left for Newport News Sunday morning under flag of truce, but certain facts having reached General Winder, he has postponed indefinitely the departure of these Yankee prisoners, and prohibited all communication between citizens and the prisoners during the stay of the latter in Richmond.

Upon reaching Richmond from Petersburg, the prisoners were searched, and in their possession was found maps of Richmond, Virginia, and of Manassas, together with several letters of a treasonable character, obtained, it is thought, says the Enquirer, from parties in Petersburg. In thus receiving and secreting this treasonable correspondence, the officers upon whom it was found have flagrantly violated their paroles.

*Petersburg Express.*

*The other Side of the Picture.*—The following private letter, written by a former attache of the New York post office, presents another side of the Yankee victory gained at Fort Donelson from that which is generally contemplated at the North:—

FORT DONELSON, TENN., Feb. 17, 1862.

My dear Father:—Sad, lonely, and down-hearted, I attempt to write a few lines, to let you know I am alive and unhurt. We have had a most bloody fight; there must have been five thousand to seven thousand men killed and wounded, on both sides. But the enemy surrendered on Saturday evening, we taking about thirteen thousand prisoners. But, dear father, the hardest part of the story is, that out of eighty five men in my company, only seven came out—the most wholesale slaughter that was ever heard of.

My company was the color company, at which the rebels took particular aim; as fast as one man who carried it would be shot, another would take his place, but the flag was brought through. Only 116 remain in the 11th regiment uninjured.

Do not wonder, dear father, that I am downhearted. My boys all loved me, and need I say that, in looking at the poor remnant of my company—the men that I have taken so much pains to drill, the men that I thought so much of—now nearly all in their graves—I feel melancholy. But I do not complain; God spared my life, and for what the future must tell. I will write you soon again. The Eleventh Regiment will, I think, (what is remaining,) be left to guard the prisoners at Cairo or Alton, whilst they recruit.—For myself I shall attempt to raise another company, I do not know at present. Good bye. Let the folks at home know I am safe.

Yours, affectionately,
L. D. WADDELL,
Captain, Company E,
Eleventh Regiment Ill Volunteers,
(What is left of it.)

Wm. Coventry H. Waddell, Esq., New York.

*Re-Enlisted.*—The Buncombe Riflemen, a fine company formerly belonging to the first, or Bethel Regiment, has been re-organized for the war.

*Affairs in Tennessee—Surrender of Nashville.*—RICHMOND, March 4.—We have some interesting accounts of affairs in Tennessee, and of the surrender of Nashville, from an officer who reached here yesterday from the late scenes of action in that State.

Gen. Johnston was at Murfreesboro' recruiting his army, and the militia from the adjoining counties were flocking to his standard. Gov. Harris was to take the field in person.

Gen. Floyd had joined Johnston. Floyd saved his entire command, with the exception of two batteries; 800 of his men having reached Nashville by water, the remainder making their way by a parallel march along the banks of the river. Gen. Pillow came up the river with Floyd. He is said not to have saved any of his command.

We have the most painful and humiliating accounts of the behavior of the people of Nashville on the receipt there of the news of the fall of Fort Donelson. It is said to have been that of the most abject cowardice. Vast amounts of military stores had been collected in the city, it is said to the amount of some three or four millions of dollars; and the store-houses of provisions were thrown open to the poor and all others who chose to scramble for prizes. Great quantities of provisions were thus carried off to the country, and it is supposed that most of the military stores were saved.

It is estimated that the number of our men taken prisoners at Fort Donelson were fully twelve thousand, and may possibly be nearer fifteen thousand than the former number.

Our army in falling back from Bowling Green had abandoned some military stores of little account, but are said to have been compelled to abandon some half million pounds of bacon at Clarksville for want of transportation.—*Exm'nr.*

*The Nashville and her Cargo.*—The Nashville [which arrived at Beaufort N. C. on Friday last] brings no arms but a very valubale assorted cargo; among other articles, large supplies, which will be appreciated, of bank note paper and postage stamps.

The Nashville coaled at Bermuda, and made the entire trip across the Atlantic without encountering any Federal vessel of war. In the vicinity of her harbor, on the North Carolina coast, a Yankee war steamer with a very formidable armament, was espied, when the Nashville steered directly towards her, displaying the stars and stripes at her mast head. On getting between the blockading steamer and the harbour, Captain Pegram, the commander of the Nashville, displayed the Confederate flag at fore, main and peak, performing this defiant movement almost within musket range of the Yankee. The blockading steamer immediately gave pursuit and is supposed to have fired some 20 or 30 shots without effect at the steamer, which, under a full head of steam, was soon within range of the protecting guns of Fort Macon.

Captain Pegram arrived here Saturday, and it is supposed that the entire cargo of the Nashville will be put at once at the disposal of the government, greatly to its relief and to the detriment of domestic speculators.—*Rich'd Whig.*

The Dispatch says:

"The Nashville brought over several million dollars worth of Post-Office stamps, bank-note paper, dies, etc. The report that fifteen thousand stand of arms were on board is undoubtedly untrue. The Nashville was admitted into the English ports on an equality with the ships of any nation, and her officers were treated with great consideration on shore. Arms and munitions of war must have been smuggled on board in violation of the English law. To have received them would have been a breach of courtesy on the part of Capt. Pegram.

The Sumter, Capt. Pegram says, was at Gibraltar, and had been very active in her operations among the Federal shipping. At last accounts she had captured and destroyed 21 Yankee vessels."

*One instance of "Dash."*—We have the following from a gentleman, recently from Florida:

The Yankees, who hold Cedar Keys, have been in the habit of sending out barges with armed crews for various purposes. Some days since, some Confederate soldiers, not having the precepts of the defensive policy in mind, determined to lay in ambush for one of these Federal boating parties. So they loaded their rifles with ball-cartridges, and, after fording bayous and crossing creeks, finally ensconced themselves behind a convenient sand hill, where they lay in wait. Soon after two barges, with "the flag" flying, approached quite near, and the riflemen, at a given signal, poured a deadly volley into each boat. For fear of accident, they re-loaded and gave them another round. Upon a close observation, they found that only four oarsmen remained in one boat and but two in the other. As each boat had come up with ten oarsmen, the inference is that fourteen Yankees were "hurt."—*Charleston Mercury.*

*The Man "Foster" again.*—The Committee on Elections have nearly unanimously agreed to report against the admission of any of the new members who are applying for seats from the seceded States, who are not regularly elected according to law. The man Foster is here again with a few testimonials of an election, alleged to have been held somewhere, by somebody, down in North Carolina. The committee will report against allowing him to take his seat, and the House will, no doubt, endorse their action. This is the fourth time he has attempted to gain a seat, and each time he has met with a disgraceful rebuff.—*Northern Paper.*

*Alexandria.*—RICHMOND, March 5.—A gentleman of high character and intelligence has given us a shocking picture of the outrages perpetrated upon helpless women in Alexandria. It makes the blood run cold to think that such things can be in this 19th century, and in a land pretending to be civilized; things which cannot be transferred to paper, but which sooner or later, must bring down Divine vengeance on their perpetrators. We do not believe that General McClellan is aware of these crimes; but, if we could get his hearing, we would appeal to him as an honorable foeman to investigate them himself, and, for the sake of humanity and religion, put and end to such inconceivable horrors.—*Dispatch.*

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 5.

Beef on the hoof 10 to 11; Beeswax 18 to 20; Bacon 17 to 21; Candles, tallow 28 to 30, adamantine 60; Corn 85 to 90; Super Flour 8 75, Family $9 to 9 25; Lard 18 to 20; N O Molasses 85; Nails $13 to $14 per keg; Irish Potatoes $5 to $7 per bbl.; Pork 12½ to 14; Rice 4 to 4½; Sugar, brown 18 to 17; Salt 2 50 to $3 per bushel; Tallow 15 to 16; Whiskey 2 25 to 2 50; Peach Brandy $8 to 8 25; Apple do. 2 50 to $8.

At Charlotte, about 100 bales of cotton sold last week at 7 to 8 20. It was depressed at the close. Flour $4 to 4 25 per sack. Wheat 1 50 to 1 55. Corn $1. Oats 60 to 65. New Bacon 18 to 20. Lard 18 to 20. Irish Potatoes 2 25 per bushel. Whiskey 2 05 to 2 20.

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1862.

COUNTY MATTERS.—The County Court of Cumberland is in session this week. On Tuesday, a majority of the Magistrates being present, the annual elections were held and other County business attended to, except the laying of taxes, which is postponed till June Term.

The Magistrates present took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States.

A Committee of five, viz: David McNeill, D. Shaw, D. G. McRae, Jos. Arey, and David Murphy, Esquires, was appointed to confer with the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville on the subject of the public defence.

Major P. F. Alderman was appointed Commissioner for this county, to receive Salt from the State Commissioner, and to sell it at cost.

$1000 was loaned from the Common School Fund for subsistence of families of volunteers; and $1000 to use of the Wardens of the Poor, from funds on hand for County Uses, to meet expenses of the Poor till the tax is laid in June.

The Northern Plank Road Company surrendered the said road to the County from Clarendon Bridge to the Northern terminus.

The Jailer's fees were raised to 50 cents per day.

David McNeill, Esq. was re-elected Chairman of the Court.

F. N. Roberts was re-elected County Trustee.

Wardens of the Poor:—Daniel McDonald, David Murphy, Henry Lilly, Wm. Bow, Jos. A. Worth, C. D. Nixon, Alex'r Johnson, Sen.

The following Magistrates and Freeholders were appointed to take the Tax List for 1862:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fayetteville District, | Joseph Arey, Esq. | |
| Cross Creek | " | S. T. Hawley. |
| Rockfish | " | E. S. Hobbs, Esq. |
| Gray's Creek | " | Edw'd Spearman. |
| Seventy-first | " | Duncan Shaw, Esq. |
| Quewhiffle | " | Arch'd A. McKeithan, Esq. |
| Black River | " | Isaac W. Godwin, Esq. |
| Flea Hill | " | D. J. McAlister, Esq. |
| Lock's Creek | " | James Evans, Esq. |
| Cedar Creek | " | Blackman Culbreth, Esq. |
| Carver's Creek | " | Chas. D. Nixon, Esq. |
| Silver Run | " | David McNeill, Esq. |

VOLUNTEERS.—"*Starr's Light Battery.*"—Col. Starr's Artillery Company was organized on Tuesday evening last. Col. J. B. Starr was unanimously elected Captain, and Messrs. T. C. Fuller, John Witmore and Benj. Rush, Jr., Lieutenants. All these officers served in Co. F. of the late Bethel Regiment. The Company will leave this place for active service in a few days.

"*Heavy Artillery.*"—Capt. Blocker's Heavy Artillery Company was also organized here a few days ago—O. H. Blocker Captain, Charles J. Williams, K. J. Braddy, and D. T. Millard, Lieutenants.

This company also will soon be in the field.

VOLUNTEERING IN ROBESON.—A letter from Lumberton, 3d inst., informs us that Col. T. J. Morisey's Regiment, the 68th, was mustered on Friday last for the purpose of filling up the quota of that county. There are eight companies in the Regiment, and to their credit be it stated, *every company* returned enough volunteers *for the war* to render a *draft* unnecessary. 800 volunteered for the war. Robeson has four companies now in the service; three more for the war are already formed; another will organize to-morrow; and the ninth company is in process of formation. The number of voters in the county is about 1800. Well done, Robeson!

From the Charleston Courier.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I desire to complain of what I cannot help deeming *a little* wrong in the conduct of certain South Carolinians, who, at a muster of the Sixty-first Regiment of our militia yesterday, at the Black Oak, were as busy as recruiting sergeants generally are, dressed out in their best "bib and tucker," spruce as band-box or carpet knights, inveigling some of our unsophisticated rustics into their several Companies for service in the army.

Now, sir, I do not complain of their getting men into the army, but I think they ought to keep on their own side of the line.

I am yet to learn that North Carolinians are in the habit of going into our sister State to recruit for North Carolina Companies, and always thought South Carolina too chivalrous, and possessed too much State pride to come into Old Rip's territory to fill up the ranks of her Companies.

*But 'tis a melancholy fact*, they have done so lately to an extent which has excited the disgust of men as eager for the glory of our Confederacy as themselves, and to the division of our people, who should be and *would* be, but for the efforts which these gallant young men make with money and *gas*, enlisted in Companies of their own choosing, among neighbors and friends, and, moreover, in North Carolina Companies.

I say let each State patch up its own Companies, and let neighborhoods organize their own Companies, and not *toll* off our young men in squads, and thus prevent, as such conduct does, the organization of full Companies at home.

As I before said, I have yet to hear of an instance in which North Carolinians have sought recruits for their Companies in South Carolina, and so let us have no more *recruiting sergeants* from your State among us

North Carolina has done well, and will do better, so that our gallant little sister need not feel it incumbent on her to *pull* us out. STATE PRIDE.

*Rockingham N. C. February* 27, 1862.

[If gallant North Carolinians prefer seeking reputation in the cannon's mouth, under the Palmetto flag, to dozing in Sleepy Hollow, we do not see why they should not be indulged. Old Rip should recollect that he was waked up by South Carolina—by the noise she made in bombarding and capturing Fort Sumter—and that the Palmetto banner is one which the whole Confederacy delights to honor.—EDS. COURIER.]

We copy the above for the purpose of adding, that the "Palmetto" appears to have *wilted* since there is a call for high-souled *men* instead of high-sounding *words*—witness the DRAFT even in the city of Charleston for 779 men out of the 1300 required to fill up the quota for the Confederate army. And, as the Palmetto cannot raise men at home without a draft, it comes into North Carolina, (with the insult on its lips about "dozing in Sleepy Hollow,") to pick up the surplus of those here who are ready to volunteer over and above all our requirements, and thereby supply the deficiencies in the Palmetto ranks. But for the insult, they might be welcome to the volunteers. We have plenty of the same sort left, and they appear to be desperately "hard up" for some to pass off as their own. Of one thing those who enlist under the Palmetto may be assured,—and doubtless that was one of their inducements,—viz: that if ever they get within sound of the cannon in a battle, the Palmetto will be sure to claim all the honors. These North Carolina recruits will thereby share in undeserved self-laudations which they would miss among those who are unused to blowing their own trumpets.

OBSERVER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Hale:—Mr. Wm. H Bailey, at Bailey's Cross Roads, Robeson county, killed a hog on Saturday last, 19 months and 20 days old, which weighed 551 lbs. net.

*Arrested.*—Two men were brought as prisoners to this city on the 24th ult., on a charge of having piloted the yankees to Roanoke Island. They were arrested on board a schooner a short distance from Plymouth. They were committed to Jail.—*Kal. Spirit of the Age.*

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Saturday last, two bills providing for the destruction of cotton, tobacco, naval stores, &c., to prevent their falling into the possession of the enemy, were presented. Their provisions, in the main, are the same with those of the bill noticed in our last.

On Monday and Tuesday, nothing of interest in open session.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, nothing of interest occurred in open session.

On Monday, a preamble and resolution, offered by Mr. Ralls, of Alabama, were unanimously adopted, declaring that the war to compel the South to reunite with the North is in direct opposition to the sound Republican maxim that "all government rests upon the consent of the governed," and can only tend to consolidation and to destroy the rights of the States, &c.; wherefore the South "will *never*, on any terms, politically affiliate with a people who are guilty of an invasion of their soil and the butchery of their citizens."

A resolution was adopted, to inquire into the expediency of appropriating five millions to build gun-boats.

On Tuesday, Mr. Conrad of Louisiana said that the House would recollect he called its attention, as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to a passage in the last communication of the President to Congress. The effect of that passage was to intimate that any failure on the part of the Navy Department, any delay in making preparations for the defence of the country, had been owing to the failure of Congress to make the requisite appropriations. He had stated that the President did not intend to convey the meaning his language was calculated to impart, by explaining what he supposed to be the meaning of the President. From a communication he had since received from the Secretary of the Navy, it seemed the President did intend to convey the idea his language imported. The President did mean to say the Provisional Congress had failed to make the appropriations required by the Navy Department. He asked for the reading of the Secretary's letter; which being done, Mr. C. went on to say, the Secretary writes this letter in order to sustain the position that Congress had failed to make appropriations, while the facts were that Congress had appropriated for naval purposes three millions of dollars, which the Secretary of the Treasury, from some misconception, had refused at first to pay. This money had been appropriated by Congress for naval purposes, in accordance with an estimate submitted by the Navy Department, and it was no fault of Congress if the Secretary of the Treasury failed to pay it. Mr. Conrad said he felt it incumbent on him to state if there had been any unnecessary delay or want of efficiency in the Navy Department, the blame rests with the head of that department. He thought the Secretary of the Navy had not that energy and activity necessary in the circumstances of the country.

PLEASANT ANTICIPATIONS.—The New York Herald is full of these since the fall of Fort Donelson and Roanoke Island. Among other subjects of its congratulations is "the opening of the cotton market." In a very short time it expects (or pretends to expect) to be in possession of 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 bales of cotton, and to be able to supply the European demand "at the usual time." A million bales it calculates upon receiving on the expected fall of Memphis and the acknowledgment of an Andy Johnson government in Tennessee. The fall of Charleston and Savannah, which the Herald expects every day to hear of, is to supply another half million bales, and "the Burnside expedition may be relied upon for another half million." May it? The entire crop of North Carolina does not amount to more than the half—perhaps the third—of that number of bales, and the Burnside expedition does not reach the principal cotton section of North Carolina. If it did it would find the cotton in a blaze. The quantity actually obtained by Burnsides at Edenton, as shown by Yankee accounts, was SIX BALES. So also, it cannot be ignorance, but downright lying, in the Herald, to say that "at least half a million of bales of cotton are stored at Charleston and Savannah." Scarcely any cotton has been stored at either place. We doubt whether there are 5000 bales at both together; and what there is will not fall into the hands of the Yankee thieves.

The Herald's marvelous stories—not the cotton—are intended for Northern and European consumption. By them the North is to be gulled into advancing more money and men, and France and England are to be quieted about the blockade.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Camp Fisher, near Newbern, on the 27th Jan'y, of pneumonia, Mr. Anthony W. Cole, in the 23d year of his age, a native of Orange county, N. C.

At Manassas, Va., on the 11th ult., of Typhoid pneumonia, private J. Manson Witherspoon, of Capt. Simonton's Co. A, 4th Regiment N. C. State Troops.

At Moore Hospital, near Manassas, on the 16th Feb'y, private Jas. D. Cox, of the same company.

On the 26th ult., private John N. Cates, of Capt. W. J. Martin's co.

In Forsyth county, on the 12th inst., private Andrew J. Hauser, of Capt. Kinyon's company, aged about 23.

Near Norfolk, Wm R. Stanly, a private in the 14th Reg't, from Rockingham county.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 25th ult., Lieutenant Thomas A. Wilson, of Capt. Potts's Co. from that county.

*Volunteering.*—Col. Davidson called the 79th Regiment together at this place on Wednesday, the 26th ult., for the purpose of recruiting our army with volunteers—275 brave men readily offered their services for the war, and they have enlisted in the State and Confederate service for that period. It was only necessary to make known to many of our people that more men were wanting from Iredell, and they are forthcoming. The Scotch-Irish are moving with determination, and there is no back-down in them.

Three new Companies are rapidly organizing in the County, viz: Capt. J. K. Potts's, Capt. A. M. Walker's, and Capt. A. D. Moore's. All of them good officers. Send in to them your names, without delay.—*Iredell Express, 5th inst.*

*Re-Enlisted.*—A volunteer Company, belonging to Wilkes county, that had been on duty near Newbern, and re-enlisted for the war, passed through this place to their homes on furlough, last Friday. They will return to camp in about five weeks. All of them were looking well.

*Iredell Express, 5th inst.*

*For the war.*—The Wilmington Horse artillery, Captain S. R. Bunting, has enlisted for the War and will promptly be re-organized on that basis.

Captain Arrington's company from Nash, company I, 30th regiment, has joined for the war, and will be re-organized to-morrow. The company will go on a brief furlough to their county. This fine company is the first, but will be far from the last to re-enter out of the gallant 30th. The movement has only commenced. It will not be allowed to stop.

Two companies of the 20th Regiment, namely, Company K, from Columbus County, under command of Captain Thomas F. Toon, and Company G, from Brunswick, under command of Captain John S. Brooks. These are very fine companies.

*Wilmington Journal, 5th inst.*

*Volunteers.*—The Asheville News says that a Battalion of volunteers has recently been organized in that section, and David Coleman elected Lieut. Colonel of the same. The battalion has been ordered to Knoxville, Tenn. We hope a large force will be organized in the counties west of the Blue Ridge.

LATEST NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

NORFOLK, March 5.—From the New York Herald of the 3d inst., we make the following summary.

The evacuation of Columbus is officially announced. The report from Com. Foote that the stores, equipments and perhaps the town have been burned, is contradicted.

It is stated that Andrew Johnson will be appointed Brigadier General, and will act as Military Governor of Tennessee.

The Treasury Department has ordered the cotton taken at Nashville, valued at about $100,000, to be sent to New York.

Telegraphic despatches of a purely business character were received in New York on Saturday from Nashville.

Cotton continues to arrive from the South. The bark G. W. Hall arrived yesterday, from Key West, with 300 bales of the staple taken from the prize schooner Lizzie Weston, captured by the gunboat Itasca off the Belize. The cotton market was firmer Saturday with sales of 600 bales, closing stiff at 23½c a 24c for middling uplands.

A despatch received at headquarters yesterday evening announced the death of Gen. Lander at Paw Paw, Virginia, a town between Romney and Winchester, at five o'clock in the afternoon. He was wounded at the battle of Ball's Bluff, from which he never wholly recovered. Gen. Shields has been appointed to succeed Gen. Lander.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, proposes to re-clothe all the Fort Donelson prisoners in that State with the condemned shoddy uniforms now piled up at Indianapolis.

The War Department refuses to allow letters to be transmitted to the Southern States.

$800,000 is recommended to be appropriated to the erection of fortifications for the defence of Delaware Bay.

The Federal frigate Vermont was spoken, on the 27th Feb'y in distress off Cape Cod. She had lost her rudder, both anchors, sails, &c. The ship is believed to be lost.

The St. Lawrence sailed from Boston on the 2d inst., for Hampton Roads.

HARPER'S FERRY, Feb'y 28.—Gen. Banks occupied this point on Wednesday, and has thrown across the river pontoon bridges.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—It is stated that Com. Foote has been up into Mississippi as far as Eastport.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Sterling Exchange quoted at 113. There is very little change in the stock market.

*From Europe.*—HALIFAX, March 1.—The steamship Arabia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 16th February.

The American question was occupying much of the attention of the English Parliament.

John A. Turner, M. P., had called the attention of the House of Commons to the distress in the manufacturing districts owing to the American trouble, and urged the government to do everything in its power to develope the cotton production elsewhere.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th, Lord Stanhope called attention to the reports of additional stone blockades at Charleston, and asked what steps the government would take.

Earl Russel had no official information and knew not whether the reports were correct. Government had protested against the permanent destruction of any harbor as unjustifiable, and the American government responded that they had no intention to permanently destroy harbors. The views of the French government were identical with those of England.

The government is busily preparing all the information relative to the American blockade to lay before Parliament.

Mr. O'Donoghue gave notice of a motion for returns as to all British vessels which have run the blockade or been captured in the effort; also all British vessels which have put into Nassau and other ports with contraband of war, and been permitted to refit, &c.

The Paris Patrie points to the efforts to get cotton via Mexico as a probable solution of the blockade question.

The French papers express the opinion that the question relative to Mexican affairs will lead to the fall of the Palmerston Cabinet. It is believed that Mexico will be coerced into a monarchy.

It is reported in Rome that Austria meditates a war against Piedmont.

It is reported that the Tuscarora has arrived at Gibraltar, where the Sumter still remains without coal.

*Markets.*—HAVRE, Feb. 15.—The sales of cotton for the week reached 18,500 bales, with a firm market.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—The sales of cotton on Saturday, the 15th, amounted to 12,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The quotations were unchanged, and the market closed firm and improving.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

*From the West.*—MEMPHIS, Feb. 27.—We learn that the Federal force which entered Nashville on Monday, to accept the surrender of the city from Mayor Cheatham, did not number over fifteen cavalry.

Thirty of the enemy's pickets, stationed on the Murfreesboro' road, a few miles from Nashville, were taken by Capt. Morgan's Kentucky cavalry company on Monday night last. This company had secreted themselves in the city, and took the pickets by surprise as soon as they assumed their position. A large proportion of the respectable citizens of Nashville had left before it was surrendered.

Three-fourths of the government property and military stores are thought to have been saved.—*Appeal.*

MEMPHIS, Feb. 28.—We have information from Nashville up to noon of Wednesday, the 26th inst. Gen. Buel and Com. Foote had arrived and occupied the city with about 30,000 troops.

The U. S. flag was immediately raised upon the dome of the capitol, and floats there now.

We are informed that, upon the entrance of the enemy's army into the city, but one Federal flag was exhibited, and that was from the shop of a Yankee jeweler, who had long been suspected of disloyalty. The feeling in Nashville was strongly Southern, and deep gloom seemed to cover the community. The stores were all closed, and business was at a perfect stand still. The citizens are represented as avoiding intercourse of any kind with the invaders, and as keeping aloof from them socially.—*Ib.*

MEMPHIS, March 3.—The latest advices from New Madrid, Missouri, represent the Federal army 20,000 strong within two days march of that place. The Confederates are in large force at New Madrid, and expect to whip the Federals there.

Late advices from Nashville represent that only three Union flags are flying there. The Lincoln soldiers are surprised and chagrined on account of the little sympathy exhibited for the Union.

Capt. Morgan captured ninety Federals on last Tuesday night. Every night the Federal pickets are killed or captured.

The Federal pickets now extend their operations to Franklin, twenty miles south of Nashville.

There was a skirmish at Savannah, Miss., near Eastport, on Friday last. Eighteen Federals, from the gunboats, were killed. Four were killed on our side.

A battle is expected every day with the Federals at Boston Mountain, Missouri.

*Later.*—A report from New Madrid, Missouri, states that the Federal army was thirty miles from that place, still advancing upon it. Their guard was five miles off. No fighting yet.

The Federals at Nashville are conducting themselves with marked propriety. All the Confederate soldiers on furlough are being arrested. A company belonging to Col. Bates' Regiment, forty strong, was arrested on Thursday night while crossing the river, making their way home.

But few stores are open in Nashville. Two Federal flags were flying from the capitol and the Court House. There have been no arrests of private citizens.

Reinforcements are coming forward to Memphis, in defense of the Mississippi valley. Gen. Johnston is falling back to Decatur.

*The Situation in Tennessee.*—RICHMOND, March 5.—We published yesterday a brief statement of the position of our forces in Tennessee, from which it appears that it will now become necessary for Gen. Johnston to re-organize a line of defence, that from Columbus by way of Forts Henry and Donelson having been lost. The new line of defence must be organized South of Nashville, and it is understood that its principal object now will be the protection of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Chattanooga on the right, and Corinth, Grand Junction and Memphis on the left, are suggested as bases of such a line. Covering these positions, even if the enemy should cut off railroad connection with Virginia at or beyond Knoxville, the Confederate forces in Tennessee would still command the railroad system of the Southwest, connecting through the Carolinas with Virginia, and would, moreover, have the benefit of the Mississippi river.—*Examiner.*

*The Enemy in Nashville.*—PETERSBURG, March 5.—We learn from an entirely reliable source, that the enemy are rapidly erecting fortifications—guns, batteries, &c., at every point of approach on this side of the city. The city appears almost literally deserted. Ladies are never seen upon the streets, and the inhabitants keep themselves close.

Neil S. Brown and several other prominent citizens have been arrested.—*Express.*

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—A letter from Chapel Hill says that an election on the 14th ult. for Editors of the Magazine resulted in the choice of the following members of the Junior Class:

*Of the Philanthropic Society:*—Messrs. Edward Hines of Raleigh, Robert B. Peebles of Northampton, and Richard H. Smith of Halifax.

*Of the Dialectic Society:*—Messrs. Benj'n T. Powell of Arkansas, W. C. Rencher of New Mexico, Geo. L. Washington of Kinston.

Our correspondent speaks in high terms of their qualifications, and hopes that they may succeed in reviving the Magazine, the publication of which was discontinued last year.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 20th ult., by Thomas Rollins, Esq., Mr. ANDREW L. COX to Miss FLORA C. LAWRENCE, daughter of H. Lawrence, Esq., of Chatham county.

By the Rev. P. H. Scovell, on the 20th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr OWEN JOHNSON of Bladen county, to Miss MARGARET J. HERRING of Sampson county.

By R. R. Moore, Esq., near Mt. Vernon, on the 26th Feb'y, Mr. A. J. HEADEN to Miss ELRA, daughter of Calvin White, all of Chatham county, N. C.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday night last, of consumption, HENDERSON C. LUCAS, Esq., Cashier of the Fayetteville Branch of the Bank of North Carolina. Mr. Lucas was a native of Raleigh, the youngest son of that able Editor of the "Minerva," Alex. H. Lucas, from whom he inherited a vigorous intellect, unquestioned integrity, and kindly feelings. During his residence of a few years in this place, he won the regard and esteem of a large circle of friends, who share the grief of his widowed mother at his loss. He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and closed his life with a calm and quiet resignation, with "a reasonable, religious and holy hope of everlasting life," and, as we believe, "in perfect charity with all men."

In this town, on the 5th inst., Mrs. FRANCES R., wife of G. E. Webster, in her 35th year.

In this county, on the 4th inst., JOHNNIE, son of Wm. and K. A. Vine, aged 3 years.

In Robeson county, on the 27th ult., in the 52d year of his age, DANIEL W. McLEAN, Esq. The deceased was one of the most worthy and useful citizens of the community in which he lived.


CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL
AND GYMNASIUM,
**Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.**

THE subscriber having purchased the entire property of the "Laurinburgh Academy," purposes to establish a permanent School of a nature that will supply what he believes to be a desideratum, viz: a discipline that will promote a "sound mind in a sound body." To this end daily exercises in Gymnastics and Calisthenics will be introduced. The courses of study will be arranged with reference to young men who desire to obtain a *thorough* fit for College or prepare themselves for Mechanical, Mercantile or Agricultural pursuits. D. Stewart, Jr., will conduct the Classical department. Young Ladies will be admitted who would obtain a thorough English and Classical education to the exclusion of the ornamental branches. The location, near the W. C. and R. R. R., is eminently healthy and pleasant. Tuition in the Primary and common English studies and the higher Mathematics and classics, respectively, $12, $15, and $20 per session of 20 weeks. Board in the Principal's family $10 per month.

The first Session will commence on the 17th March.

A. P. GAGE, Prin. & Proprietor.

Feb'y 28, 4-2t*pd

**Steam Engine wanted.**

ANY person having a Boiler or Engine, from ten to twenty horse power, may find a purchaser by addressing the subscriber, and stating the kind of Boiler, whether Locomotive, Flue or Cylinder, the length and diameter—the size of Engine Cylinder, and length of stroke—diameter of Fly-wheel, size and length of main shaft, number of revolutions per minute—whether any Heater—when and where made—where it can be seen and the lowest cash price at which it can be purchased.

H. W. DIXON,
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.

Feb'y 11, 1862. 4*6tpd


**State of North Carolina,**
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1862.

Neill McDonald, Jno. McDonald and Jno. McQuein and wife vs. Hugh McDonald, William McDonald, Mary McNeill.

Petition to Divide Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh McDonald and William McDonald, Defendants, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations in the petition set forth, or the same will be heard ex parte, and Judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the third Monday in Jan'y, A. D. 1862. [4*6w] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

**State of North Carolina,**
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1862.

Neill McDonald, John McDonald, and John McQuein and wife vs. Hugh McDonald, William McDonald, and Mary McNeill.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh McDonald and William McDonald, Defendants, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations in the petition set forth, or the same will be heard ex parte and Judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the third Monday in Jan'y, A. D. 1862. [4*6w] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.


GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 46*tf

**W. H. ALLEN,**
**Commission Merchant.**
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

**NOTICE**

THAT at the expiration of Ninety days, application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Fayetteville, in this place, for the renewal of Certificate No. 456, being for three shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, belonging to Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F. By order of the Lodge,

D. McRAE, Sec'y.

Dec. 16. 38*3m

## THE PRODUCTION OF SALTPETRE—SOMETHING FOR EVERY MAN TO DO.

We beg leave to call the attention of our citizens to an important subject connected with the maintenance of our cause, and upon which absolutely depends our capability of self-defence.

It is well known that we have within ourselves all the materials necessary for the manufacture of powder, which is the very life blood of war; but some preliminary preparation is required before they can be converted into the proper form for use. Saltpetre, which constitutes three-fourths parts of the whole, is not found in sufficient quantities, already made, to meet the demands of the present enormous consumption, and our powder mills, therefore, are not employed to the full extent of their capacity. The sources from which it can be obtained, however, are inexhaustible, and only a little labor and capital are required to procure it in the amplest abundance.

The War Department, some time since, offered *thirty-five* cents per pound for all saltpetre *delivered* before the 1st of January 1862; but in order to induce its manufacture by our own people at home, has proposed to give fifty cents per pound for all that is made within the Confederacy until January 1863, and for all made from artificial beds 50 cents per pound until January 1864. When it is remembered that saltpetre is sold in Bengal at three cents per pound, and actually taken in payment of taxes by Prussia and Sweden at six cents per pound, and that we have equal facilities with them for its manufacture, the liberality of the Government and the lucrativeness of the business will be apparent.

We subjoin below two communications, which deserve general and earnest attention, both from the importance of the subject and the high character of their authors.

The first is a letter from Commander George Minor, C. S. N., and Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography in the Navy Department of the Confederate States, to Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, and by him communicated to the Legislature of the State in December last, as an accompanying document to his message; and the second, the reply of A. Snowden Piggot, M. D., a distinguished chemist, to certain inquiries propounded to him upon this subject.

BUREAU OF ORDN'CE AND HYDROGRAPHY, }
RICHMOND, November 5, 1861. }

SIR: The supply of nitre for the fabrication of gunpowder being limited to the nitrous earths found in the caves of the Confederate States, of which the supply is uncertain, and, from a partial examination recently made, of a quantity not sufficient for the amount that will be required for a long war, I beg leave, very respectfully, to call the attention of your Excellency to the fact, and to suggest to you the propriety of establishing artificial nitre beds in every county in Virginia.

During the war which followed the French revolution, the supply of foreign nitre was cut off from the Continent by the English blockade; but, instead of depriving the French of this article of prime necessity for carrying on the war, means were at once adopted for making it in quantity and quality sufficient to meet the gigantic demands for an army of a million of men. This was done by artificial nitre beds. In France alone the yield was a thousand tons per annum. It was proportionate in Holland, Prussia, Sweden, and Germany. The practice of extracting nitre from beds is still kept up in Europe, especially in Prussia and Sweden, where it (nitre) is received in payment of taxes at a stipulated price.

It is true that one or more cargoes of nitre may pass the inefficient Lincoln blockade, but as the supply thus obtained is uncertain, while that of "beds" is certain, I submit to your Excellency if there would not be more wisdom in making nitre ourselves, than in relying upon an uncertain outside supply?

If you deem my suggestions worthy of consideration, I will be pleased to furnish you with all the information on the subject that you may desire, that I can impart.

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a letter I addressed to Dr. A. Snowden Piggot, a distinguished chemist, who is familiar with the subject, and his reply.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

GEO. MINOR, Commander C. S. N.

His Excellency, John Letcher, Gov. of Va.

Dr. Piggot's reply to Capt. Minor's inquiries is as follows:

RICHMOND, Oct. 28, 1861.

SIR—In reply to your letter of the 26th instant, I submit the following statements:

1. *As to the best method of preparing nitre beds.*

The processes for the formation of nitre, artificially, are based upon the peculiar re-actions of decomposing azotized matter in the presence of strong alkaline and earthy bases. Under these circumstances, the formation of nitric acid goes on regularly and uninterruptedly, under the influence of the atmospheric air. The chemical conditions of the formation of nitre, then, are three decomposing moist azotized substances, alkaline and earthy bases, and an abundant supply of atmospheric air.

These conditions are fulfilled in practice by the construction of heaps containing earths and putrefiable substances. A clay surface is selected, and a heap formed of loose porous earth, mixed with old mortar, air-slacked lime, soft porous limestone, wood ashes, &c., and interstratified with vegetable matters, such as corn stalks, tobacco stalks, sun-flower stems, &c., and various sorts of animal refuse, such as putrid meat, blood from slaughter houses, leather clippings, street scrapings, excrements, &c. The heap thus formed is kept moist by such liquids as urine, meat washings, suds of soft soap, or any other putrefiable solution. Holes are made through it to admit the air and liquids to the centre of the mass, and it is frequently turned over. When a white efflorescence appears upon the surface it is scraped off, and so, as the ripening goes on, the heaps gradually diminish in size. The earth removed is subjected to a treatment by itself in new heaps for the purpose of concentrating the nitre prior to lixiviation. The most convenient size for these heaps is six feet high, six or seven wide, and fifteen long. It is estimated that twelve cubic fathoms of such earth, will yield an annual product of a hundred weight. An estimate can be easily made from these data of the extent to which it is desirable to carry this process. It is customary to arrange a number of these heaps beside each other, leaving sufficient space between them for convenience of working. They must of course be protected from drenching rains and from floods, at the same time that they are fully exposed to the air.

An improvement upon this plan has been introduced in Prussia, by which the process is rendered continuous. The heaps are there constructed with perpendicular sides towards the wind, but on the opposite face, in a series of steps. The watering all taking place upon the leeward side, and the drying on the windward side, not only causes a capillary flow in that direction, but also concentrates the nitre upon that face. The effloresced earth is scraped off from the last named surface, mixed with new decomposing matter, and added to the shelves or steps. In this manner, while the heap always retains its form, and constantly furnishes nitre, it is slowly but steadily changing its position.

2. *As to the probable production of nitre.*

Four heaps of the size mentioned, viz: six by seven by fifteen feet, would produce above a hundred weight of nitre.

3. *As to the time required for ripening.*

This varies from two to three years. Upon the Prussian plan, the lixiviation of nitre can be commenced sooner than this, because a sort of concentration, as already stated, takes place upon the windward wall, so that it is not necessary to wait for the conversion of the entire heap.

4. *As to the influence upon health.*

This will certainly not be greater than that of the ordinary heaps of barn-yard manure. Few large farms are without as much decomposing matter as would make a hundred weight of nitre.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

A. SNOWDEN PIGGOT, M. D.,
Chemist.

Com'r. GEORGE MINOR,
Chief of Bureau Ord. and Hydr'y.

Upon an examination of the above communications, it will be seen that the time required for the production of nitre (or saltpetre) from artificial beds is much greater than from the nitrous earths found in caves, although upon thorough investigation it has been ascertained that even from artificial beds in the more Southern latitudes of the Confederacy, the process requires a much shorter period than in Prussia or Sweden, or the Northern portions of our own country. It is estimated that within twelve months from the first formation of the beds, saltpetre, ready for use in the manufacture of powder, can be procured in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas; but to encourage the investment of labor and capital in this business, and to cover contingencies, the Government proposes to take, at fifty cents per pound, all saltpetre made in this way until the 1st of January, 1864.

The propriety of the difference in price fixed by the Government will be obvious upon a moment's reflection. If it was proposed to purchase at fifty cents per pound all saltpetre *delivered*, prior to January, 1864, and the blockade should be raised within that period, importers could procure it abroad at six or seven cents, and realize incalculable profit. If all saltpetre made within the Confederacy, from *nitrous earths*, commanded the same price for that period, as the process is much less expensive than the artificial one, and requires a much shorter time, enormous amounts would be made by that method, should the war terminate speedily, and the Government would be compelled to fulfil its contract, although having no need of the amount furnished, and thereby in curring a heavy and unnecessary expense; but, if for what is made from artificial beds, the period of purchase was less, there would be no inducement to embark in it, as the limitation must expire before the saltpetre could be prepared and furnished.

We have called attention to this matter in the earnest hope and belief that our people will eagerly embrace the liberal offers of the Government, and while subserving their own pecuniary interests, advance the highest interests of the Confederacy.

*Richmond Dispatch.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

### SWEET POTATOES.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You will please permit me, through your paper, to make a few remarks upon that valuable esculent, the sweet potato. As many of our farmers are now in the battle field, and a probability of more soon being there, I think it behooves those remaining behind to turn their attention to the cultivation of those products which will yield them the most for their labor. I think there is nothing grown upon a farm that will make a more handsome yield, according to the labor bestowed, than the sweet potato.

I was reading in a Patent Office Report of a gentleman that selected an acre from a field of ten, and dug and measured them to decide a bet. He got 1200 bushels from his acre. What else could he have put his acre in to have got half such a crop? Although we may not raise 1200 bushels per acre, we can very easily raise from 400 to 600. They are not only an excellent luxury for the table, but also nearly as good as corn for fattening pork. I therefore am astonished that there is not more of them grown, taking into consideration the small amount of labor necessary to their production, compared with other products. Boiled potatoes, with the addition of some salt and meal, will, I think, fatten hogs as fast, or faster, than all corn, and at about one-third the cost. Potatoes, to be fed profitably to hogs, should always be cooked. In an experiment of cooked and uncooked potatoes fed to fattening hogs, it was found that the cooking increased their value 230 pr. ct.

Having said thus much about their uses, I will now make a few remarks about their production.

1st. The seed should be perfectly sound. There are a great many different varieties of the potato, and most persons have their notions about the kind they wish to plant. I think the African, or "negro choker" as they are commonly called, will produce most; they are likewise a very hardy potato.

2d. They should be bedded on a warm bed made as follows: Stand down plank edgewise as large as you want your bed, and secure them by driving up stakes; or in other words, make you a box as large as you want your bed, and in a sunny place convenient to water. Then haul stable manure and put in your box 12 inches deep. Pack it down well and wet it well with water, which will cause it to heat soon. Then place on this manure 2 inches of earth. Then your potatoes, and do not crowd them—the slips will have a better set. Then cover your potatoes from 1½ to 2 inches with loose earth. They should not be covered too deep, as they are more apt to rot, and will likewise cause the slips to be more spindling. You have now only to attend to your bed and water it about three times a week to keep it from getting too hot. This should be done in the morning, as you can then, by grabbling in them, best tell the temperature of the manure. If done in the evening, when the sun has warmed the bed, you cannot so well tell. Keep it as near as you can at a blood heat. I have tried this method of bedding for 3 or 4 years, and have never failed to produce as many again sprouts, I think, as I would have done by the old way. I will remark that you may, if you see proper, dig down some 6 or 8 inches and let your bed be partly above and partly under the ground. The advantages of a hot-bed are these:

1st. Your potatoes, when the directions are followed, are much less liable to rot than when bedded the old way.

2d. They are from 2 to 3 weeks earlier.

3d. They sprout much faster, the heat of the manure causing them to sprout nearly as fast in the night as they do in the day time.

4th. You can get some three drawings in May. People should make it a rule to set out no slips after May goes out. The product is not only larger and finer but they get their growth and therefore keep much better than if planted late.

*Remarks.*—Land for sweet potatoes should be manured with a mixture of ashes and stable manure. It is the best manure of which we would be likely to get enough. Scrapings from under houses is probably the best. I omitted mentioning that sand answers an excellent purpose to mix with the dirt, half and half, that goes on the bed previous to placing on the potatoes, and likewise in the dirt to cover the potatoes. It makes them sprout better. Green cropping is of great advantage to a potato crop. Turn under a coat of oats, rye or wheat where you design planting. They should be planted in hills of one or two slips in a hill.

Potatoes to make a good yield should be plowed and hoed three or four times. The common method of scraping down potatoes is wrong; you thus expose the roots, and the hill soon becomes dry through. But you should scrape up and leave the loose earth on the hill. This plan would not do were the patch allowed to get grassy, but you must work it after every rain and by keeping the surface disturbed they will not get grassy. They should be plowed with something like the common coulter plow. The land to suit, early setting out, and thorough cultivation are the things to ensure success.

Littering for sweet potatoes as you would for Irish does not answer well. I have tried the experiment and made an entire failure. It keeps the ground too cool. The manure in your warm bed can be taken up and applied to anything you wish, having got better by the process. Some may object to planting largely from the fact they can't keep them. But plant and make them and there will probably, by that time, be directions given you by which there will be but little more danger of their rotting than there is of your corn in your crib. MOORE.

P. S. I should have mentioned that the potatoes should be bedded on a warm bed from the 10th to the 25th inst. If there be danger of late frosts the vines can be protected by covering.

The notes purporting to be issues of the "Petersburg Savings Bank," are spurious and counterfeit.

## THE BATTLE OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

### STATEMENT OF CAPT. LILES, OF ANSON.

From the Wadesborough Argus.

LILESVILLE, N. C., March 1, 1862.

MR. FENTON: In compliance with numerous requests, as well as my own desire to correct several misstatements, I proceed to give you for publication, a *correct account* of the battles of the 7th and 8th of February at Roanoke Island, and especially the part taken by the "O. K. Boys." About two weeks before the enemy made his appearance, my company and the "Hatteras Avengers," Capt. Chas. W. Knight, of Martin county, were ordered to Ashby's Landing, a distance of eight miles from our camp, and near two miles below our lowest battery, Fort Bartow. Two brass field pieces, a 12 and 18 pounder, were put in my charge, and I was ordered to defend the Landing, and, *at every hazard*, to save the artillery. An officer from the 8th regiment was detailed to drill squads from Capt. K.'s and my companies on the cannon, but he only visited us twice, spending each time about half an hour. All that our men really learned of Artillery drill was taught them in an hour, by Col. Jordan, and one or two short *lessons* by Lt. Kinney, of Wise's Legion, who came to the Island about three days before the battle. I had no horses, and the mongrel "Bank ponies" which Col. Shaw ordered me to press into service, were untractable and of little use. We felt that our position was an important and responsible one. This Landing, where vessels drawing eight feet could land at any time, had been neglected to the last moment, and then ninety men, badly prepared as above shown, were placed to defend it as long as possible, with strict orders to carry away the artillery, in case of a retreat being unavoidable. On Thursday morning, the 6th of February, at a very early hour, W. Riley Diggs, of the O. K's, being on the lookout, discovered two of the enemy's vessels coming up the Sound, some ten or twelve miles away. By aid of a glass, I soon made out four large steamers, and immediately dispatched a messenger to convey the news to camp. One by one, the vessels, of all sorts and sizes, rounded a point and came in view, until the number reached *sixty-four*. They were drawn across the Sound in a long line. One of our little gun boats went down to take observations, but did not, of course, venture within shot. There they lay, forming a picture rare and beautiful, though probably not so fully appreciated by us as it might have been under different circumstances. At 8 o'clock on Friday morning, they began to move, and coming cautiously along, by 10½ were nearly abreast of us, when the "ball opened." The men under my command were ordered to keep concealed, so as not to draw the enemy's fire, but it seemed impossible for them to do so. *Look we must*, and in looking, the wild grandeur and sublime novelty of the scene drew us unconsciously from our hiding places. The Yankee vessels lay from one to two and a half or three miles from us, and a few shells would have played havoc with us. But we received no attention, and had nothing to do for several hours, but eagerly watch the conflict. Fort Bartow replied most nobly to the thunders directed against her, and our little fleet did good service. From my position I could see the effect of nearly every shot. I saw many strike the vessels, and often found myself hurraing for the gallant Hill and his men at the Fort.

About 3 o'clock, P. M., when three or four vessels had been disabled and hauled off, a small boat, containing some twelve or fifteen men, left one of the steamers and made for the shore at a point nearly half a mile above us, evidently with a view of trying the soundings and the landing, which had been represented to us as utterly insufficient for any but very small boats. Col. Jordan, who had arrived at our post some time before, ordered Lieut Lindsay and myself to take twenty men each, and proceed through an intervening swamp, and capture or kill the boat's crew. This marsh was almost impassable; but we get through at last, and were advancing cautiously, in sight of the Yankees, who had just landed, when two men, one attached to the 31st Reg't, and the other unknown to me, rushed forward, hallooing loudly, firing their guns at the enemy, and, of course, giving them the alarm. Lieut. L's detachment and my own, (all O. K's,) were now together and within a hundred yards or less of the enemy, and but for this piece of imprudence, we would have easily captured them. As they turned to flee, we rushed forward, thro' mud and water, firing as we went, but all were got into the boat, and the living pushed off, and were soon out of range. We killed four and wounded two. We immediately fell back under cover, expecting a shelling, which, however, still did not come. On the arrival of the small boat at the flag-ship, two very large steamers, having some thirty small boats in tow, all packed with men, started for the landing above us. Knowing they must cut us off from the rest of our forces, it being impossible to get our artillery through the marsh, and considering it folly for his small force to attack the thousands of the enemy with musketry, Col. Jordan ordered a retreat. Our heaviest gun was hauled off by two ponies and two old *mules*—the other we carried off by hand under a storm of shell and shot from vessels in the Sound, none of which, however, did any damage.

We retreated about one mile and a half, to the small battery or redoubt across the road, and placed our cannon, together with a brass six pounder, in battery. It was then near night, raining slowly, the men weary and hungry. We bivouacked there for the night, having some refreshments sent us from camp.

Early on the morning of the 8th, the advance guard of the enemy made its appearance—the "Richmond Blues" and "McCullough Rangers" were thrown out on either flank as skirmishers, and firing commenced. Several Regiments of the enemy were now drawn up at three or four hundred yards distance, upon which our artillery opened, and as they came nearer, our small arms. There were in the battery, my company, numbering 43, Capt. Knight's about 50, (including detachments from each for the artillery,) a detachment from the 8th of say 10, in charge of the 6 pounder, and about 40 Rangers from Wise's Legion, Col. Shaw in command, and Cols. Jordan, Anderson and Price being also present. Gallantly, nobly, gloriously, did every man fight, (except M. who *ran* like a whipped dog!) As far as the eye could reach, the enemy stood in compact mass and we mowed them down by hundreds. Often did they attempt to advance, but as often was death spread in their ranks, and they were repulsed. Like a hail-shower, their minnie balls fell around us while shell and shot hurtled o'er our heads going far from their mark, and placing our reserve force—portions of the 31st, and 8th, half a mile in our rear—in more danger than ourselves. Not a cheek blanched among us with fear, and as I watched most particularly my own gallant boys, not a trembling hand or faltering eye could I see. Nor was it different with the "Hatteras Avengers," who fought with the spirit and determination of brave men, under a brave leader, and a braver than Capt. Knight no men ever fought under. His voice was heard at all times cheering his men, and his example, with that of his 1st Lieut. Latham, inspired all with courage. After about two hours, our skirmishers being hard pressed by overwhelming numbers were gradually falling back fighting most gallantly, when the lamented Wise fell. His men bore him off and I saw them no more The enemy pushed Regiment after Regiment into the swamp on either side to flank us, but they were for a long time driven back. For over three hours the numbers above mentioned kept at bay at least ten thousand of the enemy (as acknowledged by themselves,) and when at last we were flanked, as a Major of one of the Regt's who did it, told me, they crossed that miry swamp on a *bridge of dead men!* Only three men of ours were killed at the redoubt—one of them the brave Selden, who fell near me, shot through the head. He, Capt. Sehermerhorn and Lieut. Kinney, (all of Wise's Legion,) had command of our three guns. Capt. S., who has been fighting ever since he was old enough, and has five balls now in his body, had charge of the "O. K." detachment and complimented them very highly, particularly Jas. Flowers, who, he said, though much exposed, fought with the firm courage and unflinching coolness of a veteran. A compliment from such a man is worth something. But all did well, and their country ought to be proud of them. Probably had others been in their places, the same might be said justly, but this is certain: the "O. K. Boys" of Anson and the "Hatteras Avengers" of Martin fought four hours and twenty minutes, and only retreated when the whole Yankee force was close upon them, and the field officers had left the battery. In ten minutes more the enemy would have surrounded us and cut us to pieces. Just before the retreat, reinforcements arrived, swelling our numbers to probably 400 men, who did but little good. The retreat was conducted in good order, no guns were thrown away, as has been stated, and our whole force, except a few stragglers, proceeded slowly up the road expecting every minute to hear the order to "fall in" for another fight, than which no order could have been more welcome. But this came not, and we went sullenly and silently to our old encampment, where about an hour after our arrival, to our indignant regret, we saw the white flag borne by us to meet the enemy. The surrender of all the forces on the Island was made and a strong Federal guard placed around us. The victorious army treated us with kindness, particularly Gen. Foster and the officers of the 9th and 51st New York, the Pennsylvania, New Jersey and 21st Mass. Reg'ts. We were deprived of all small arms, upon a promise of having them returned whenever we should be exchanged, which promise was only partially complied with on our release. We had the mortification of seeing many of the articles prepared for the use of our sick and wounded by the kind women of Anson, seized by the rascally Zouaves, but as soon as complaint was made to Gen. Reno, he promptly ordered any man trespassing thus to be placed in irons.

Our beautiful flag was gallantly borne away from the battle field by Corporal H. M. May, but to our great regret was taken by the enemy after the surrender, and as Dr. Cutter, Surgeon of the 21st Mass. Reg't informed me, was sent as a present to the Governor of that State—a brother-in-law of my informant. *It was never disgraced*, and bore many marks of the conflict in the shape of bullet holes. We remained on the Island, much crowded, and closely guarded, until the Wednesday morning following, when we were removed, (the officers only,) to the steamer Spaulding, in the Sound, fully expecting to start immediately for New York. We were allowed to take our baggage and servants. The ten days following were the most miserable I ever passed. Confined to the damp, dark and dirty lower deck, greatly crowded, fed on hard crackers, fat pork, (which *they said* was cooked before leaving the North, but which seemed to us *raw*,) and coffee twice a day—you may imagine our condition. On Sunday, the 16th, Gen. Burnside came aboard and announced that we could all be released on a parole of honor, of which the following is a copy: "Having been taken a prisoner of war by the forces of Gen. A. E. Burnside, on Roanoke Island, I do solemnly pledge my sacred word and honor, that if released, I will give to no one any information I may have derived, nor mention anything I may have seen or heard since my capture, *that might injure the Government of the United States of America*, and that I will not take up arms against the United States of America, or aid their enemies by word or act, until I am regularly exchanged according to the usages of war, the information, to me, of said exchange to be beyond the possibility of a doubt."

This was about the first intimation we had of anything of the kind, and upon the assurance that the same privilege should be offered to our men, we gladly accepted the proposition. But it was not until the next Thursday that they moved with us—then, steamers, bearing all the prisoners taken, started for Elizabeth City, where, on Friday, we landed, and after a very tedious process of verifying rolls, we were released. The meeting here between officers and men was in some instances very affecting. You may be sure that we gladly took up our line of march homeward, and bore the many hardships and privations of the journey with more cheerfulness than under other circumstances. I must say, however, that I cannot, by any process of ratiocination, arrive at a conclusion which justifies a commissary in refusing to give released prisoners anything to eat, particularly when telegraphed to of their wants, as in the case of that official at Wilmington. At Portsmouth we were furnished with a good meal. At Weldon, Col. O. H. Dockery most kindly prepared for and entertained my company, on Tuesday morning, from which time until our arrival at Florence, (36 hours,) we had nothing to eat. At the latter place a bountiful repast was spread for us, Col. Gamble, the proprietor of the hotel, only charging us half price—to his credit be it spoken. We are all now safely at home, with one exception, and impatient to hear of our exchange. Jos. E. Liles has not been seen nor directly heard from since the fight, though we have the strongest reasons for believing that he was alive on the Island, though sick, when we left. He was quite unwell with the mumps on the day of the battle, though he fought most bravely, and was with us when we started to retreat. He was doubtless taken prisoner, and I fully hope and believe, for various reasons, that he will soon be returned to his home and friends. May this be so—for a nobler boy, or one more beloved, never pulled trigger on an enemy. I had several men wounded, though none seriously. Our whole loss, killed and wounded, is about 40—that of the enemy but little, if any, under 2000 killed, and I know not how many wounded. This information was gained in various ways, as it was most studiously kept secret by most of the officers, but *is reliable*. Capt. Knight's men, and the others in the battery, fired thirty to forty rounds of "buck and ball" cartridge, and for a large portion of the time, the enemy was just where we wanted them, to make our shots tell, and every discharge of our artillery opened a perfect lane through the Yankee ranks. When we saw them advancing the last time upon us, the order to "fix bayonets" was given, and I never saw it obeyed more cheerfully on drill—though every man expected a fierce hand to hand conflict. All those pretty stories about crying and breaking swords, are *gammon*. I express no opinion as to Col. Shaw, only that I think he was not the man for the place, and that I hope he did the best he knew how. I could not make this communication shorter and do the two N. C. Co's engaged justice.

Most respectfully, E. R. LILES.

*Martial Law and the Grog Shops.*—Till a late hour Monday night, and all day yesterday, files of soldiers, with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, paraded the streets in search of violators of the clause of the late proclamation which orders the closing of all places where ardent spirits are sold. Though, in proportion to the decreased number of idle soldiers about the streets, as much liquor as usual was dispensed, yet the military police made few captures. The cause of their want of success is obvious—the only wonder being that they made any arrests at all. In the thinned condition of our streets the muskets and bayonets of the different detachments were easily distinguishable a mile off, and the rumor of their approach preceded them long enough to give the most dilatory publican time to shut up shop. The lively excitement produced by the progress of the military reminded one of the good old times when the town used to be thrown into a ferment by the report that the "dog-catchers were out."

We heard of but two successful descents of this police, though we hope they effected others.

Hearing that Mr. and Mrs. Winkers, the host and hostess of a groggery known in police records as "Solitude," were dispensing whiskey, the police proceeded to the house. The front door and windows were closed, but a suspicious noise, like unto the rolling of whiskey barrels, was heard within. Mr. Seal, one of the Mayor's officers, who had piloted the party, went round the back way, and jumping the fence, (an exercise in which practice has made him perfect) succeeded in obtaining an interview with Mrs. Winkers. After some argument he persuaded this lady to throw open her portals to the government officials.

Leaving a guard over Mrs. Winkers' spirit, the police repaired to the well known shop of Michael Kearney, who, time immemorial, has been badgering and bothering the Mayor of this city. Kearney's shop is situated on the south side of the basin, on the corner of Canal and Eleventh streets. Walking into the shop, the police found a soldier drinking at the bar. The "gentlemanly bar-keeper," Mr. Kearney, delighted at the sight of so many customers, ingenuously inquired, "What the gentlemen would take?" Kearney's shop was shut up, and himself and his military guest, who, on examination, proved to have no pass or furlough, were carried to the Provost Marshal.

This activity on the part of the authorities in attempting to crush out the monster, alcohol, meets the hearty approbation of every good citizen and patriot. But we hear it on every hand inquired, is all the vigor and vigilance of the police to be expended on the grog shops, while the palatial gambling hells, where free feed and free whiskey are daily and nightly dispensed to soldiers, and soldiers *only*, are allowed perfect immunity? Why close the common tap-room, on the ground-floor, where the private is murdering himself with Stearns' whiskey at fifteen cents a glass, and pass with a wink the gorgeous saloon above, filled with captains and colonels sipping suicide in the specious form and flavor of Sandy Stewart's "Mountain Dew." We have said that *only* soldiers were admitted to the gambling-houses. This is a fact well known to our police, and confirmed by the several last descents made on these houses. When Kelley and his squad entered Loffiand's there were twenty or thirty men in the house, all in uniform, and but one of them of as low rank as captain. If this crusade against whiskey originated, and is to be prosecuted, for the good of the army, then certainly should the gambling houses be closed.—*Rich. Examiner.*

*The Efficient Blockade.*—A large vessel, drawing 16 feet of water, recently passed out of Charleston harbor.

## FOREIGN AND NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, March 6.—Northern papers of yesterday have been received here.

PORTLAND, ME., March 4.—The Norfolk has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 21st.

The Confederate steamer Sumter was still at Gibraltar waiting for coal.

In the House of Commons the supplementary estimates of expenditures caused by the Trent affair, amounting to £973,000, was agreed to. Mr. Bright denounced the policy of the Government, and said that the money was worse than thrown away. Palmerston said that Bright's opinions were confined to himself. The gunboats prepared for commission under the Tren difficulty had been directed to be dismantled.

An address to the Emperor of France by the Senate had been read. The debate commenced on the 20th of February. The address regrets the suffering in France on account of the war in America, and the effect on the trade and manufactories, but agrees with the Emperor that the friendly relations between the two countries renders neutrality incumbent on the part of France.

The defeat of the Spaniards by the Mexicans is confirmed.

RICHMOND, March 7.—Late English papers report a more favorable aspect of affairs towards the South at the opening of Parliament than at first announced through Northern channels. Nearly all representative men express favorable views towards the Confederate States, and the reverse towards the Northern Government.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—The sales of cotton for 4 days reached 41,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at a slight advance. The following are the quotations: Fair Orleans 14¼d; Middling Orleans 13; Fair Mobile, 13¼. No other quotations given. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 479,000 bales, of which 178,000 are American.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Herald of this morning says that the late foreign news states that Earl Russell expresses himself satisfied about the sinking of the stone fleet in the Charleston harbor.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says that the Emperor Napoleon is the enemy of the Union cause, and will show it after he humbles England in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Gen. Banks's forces occupied Martinsburg on yesterday, without opposition. Andy Johnson has been formally appointed military Governor of Tennessee.

*From Europe.*—A gentleman in this city has received per the Confederate steamer Nashville, from a friend in London, an interesting letter, from which we have been kindly permitted to make the following extract.

"The Trent affair has retarded rather than hastened the raising of the blockade of our ports. The measure, I have the best of reasons for believing, was agreed upon some weeks ago between England and France—the former power to take the initiative. The settlement of the Trent difficulty on terms so disgraceful to the Lincoln government, renders it somewhat indelicate for her in view of such a triumph now to do so. I am certain, however, that it will occur soon. All Europe will be united upon the subject."

We are not authorized to use names, but we feel at liberty to say, that the above comes from high authority, and from one as likely to be posted in public matters as any other man in the British realm.—*Petersburg Express.*

*Important Propositions—Foreign Succour.*—The question of the suspension of the tariff has not yet been touched in the permanent Congress, and is not likely to be touched, unless in a connection that may somewhat surprise the public.

We learn that there is almost a unanimous disposition in Congress to extend propositions to foreign governments for succour, these propositions to be grants of peculiar commercial privileges, and terms of years of free trade; but that this disposition has been checked by motives of delicacy, as the matter is considered to be one of treaty stipulations, and to belong to the Executive.

It appears to be generally thought by members that the suspension of the tariff, at present, would lose us an important element of power in our treaty stipulations, that might, too, possibly be used as a basis for propositions for foreign succour in the existing war. We speak advisedly when we notify our readers that propositions for the succour of foreign governments are likely to be soon considered in a secret session of Congress, so far as those propositions can be framed to avoid anything like humiliation, and to invoke no concessions other than commercial favors.

*Richmond Examiner.*

*Run the Blockade—Arms for the Southern Confederacy.*—Within one week, two steamers laden with munitions of war, coffee, merchandise &c., entered Confederate ports in the vicinity of New Orleans, and four more have passed out.

The steamers which ran in were the "Victoria" and the "Miramon," both from Havana—both ineffectually pursued by the blockaders—each of which brought 25,000 pounds of powder and a number of rifles.

The trip of the Victoria was a very eventful one, as she encountered a severe Norther which almost foundered her, damaging her machinery so badly that her final escape seemed almost providential. Escaping this danger, she ran in the track of some Federal cruisers but she managed to elude them. She sailed on the 7th of Feb'y, and on the night of the 12th approached her destination, which was Fort Livingston below New Orleans. The water being very shoal, and the boat heavily laden, she struck on the bar, about two or three miles distant from the fort. Here she remained until next morning at eight o'clock, when a Yankee armed vessel bore down rapidly upon her, until about one mile distant, where she stuck, and commenced firing shot and shell at the Victoria, firing in all 283 shots from rifled guns, at that short range, only three of which struck.

One shell penetrated a bag of coffee, above the powder stowed in the hold, to within two inches of the kegs, but did not burst.

At 5½ P. M. the enemy's boat suddenly retired, but returned at daylight with two others of lighter draught; but during the night, by the use of lighters, the Victoria was taken in with her cargo under the guns of the fort.

The Miramon was also chased but not fired upon, escaping in the fog from her pursuer.

We derive this information from Edwin De Leon, Esq., former editor of the "Southern Press," who came as bearer of dispatches from Europe.

*Rich. Enquirer.*

*A Noble Heart.*—It is related that the following anonymous note, written in a delicate hand, was found tacked upon the bosom of a garment (furnished by the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association,) used in shrouding a young soldier who died recently, at the Georgia Hospital, in this city:

"Poor Confederate soldier, whether sick or wounded, when you wear this garment, remember there is one who lives and prays for you for the sake of our Lord Jesus Christ. I wish I knew you, but that is denied me; but I hope you may be preserved from all harm, and saved in Heaven. If it shall shroud the dead, may it be one who is robed in the beautiful garments of salvation. There, I shall hope to meet you, where we shall walk the golden streets above."—*Rich. Whig.*

## WAR NEWS.

*Gen. Price reported to have whipped the Yankees.*—MEMPHIS, March 6.—The Captain of the steamer Vicksburg reached here this evening from New Madrid. He states that scouts had brought in the St. Louis Republican, which says that Gen. Price had a fight with the enemy and whipped them. He killed 1000, took many prisoners, and put them to flight, and is now in full pursuit of them towards St. Louis.

*Fernandina Occupied.*—A dispatch received here yesterday states that the enemy had landed on Cumberland Island, and sent forward a detachment to occupy the town of Fernandina. Most of the citizens abandoned the place some weeks ago, and the military was withdrawn from Amelia Island (on which Fernandina is situated) about ten days since; consequently no resistance was offered. If the enemy should not burn the place they are welcome to it, as they will reap but little benefit from its possession.—*Savannah Rep., 4th.*

*The Evacuation of Columbus.*—The evacuation of Columbus, Ky., is officially announced in the Northern papers, and the report says the Confederates are falling back. Several fires were visible in town, indicating the destruction of military stores and equipments, if not the town itself. The Federal troops were expected to occupy it immediately.

The Memphis Appeal of the 4th inst. confirms this. The place was evacuated on the 1st inst., and the troops and guns moved to Island No. 10 and other points below. The Appeal says that the new position is considered by Gen. Beauregard as much more impregnable than Columbus, inasmuch as a flank movement cannot be made against it with such facility. We look on Memphis and the Mississippi valley as safer to-day than they were two weeks ago.

*The Office of Commanding General.*—We learn that there has been some hesitation in Congress to pass the bill creating the office of Commanding General to direct the movements of the war before the President decides on the re-organization of his Cabinet. With reference to the delay in the re-construction of the Cabinet, we may say that it is reported in well-informed quarters that nominations have already been sent in to the Senate, and that that of Mr. Mallory as Secretary of the Navy has, by a large vote, been rejected.—*Rich. Examiner.*

The Examiner of the 7th says:—

The report, which we mentioned as a popular rumor yesterday, of the rejection of Mr. Mallory's nomination by the Senate, is incorrect, as we understand positively that President Davis has not as yet sent in any Cabinet nomination.

Gen. Lee was expected to arrive in Richmond yesterday, having been summoned here, it is understood, by President Davis. He is named for the office of Commanding General, should the appointment be committed to the Executive.

*General Price.*—RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—We are informed that Sterling Price has been promoted to a Major-General, and will be assigned to duty in Missouri. This is unquestionably a good appointment, for Gen. Price has shown himself a daring and capable officer.—*Dispatch.*

*Guilford in Motion.*—Volunteering is still geing on quite briskly. The following gentlemen are forming volunteer companies for the war, with fair prospects of early success, viz:

Chas. E. Shober; Lt. James T. Morehead, Jr.; Lt. Watlington; Dr. A. P. McDaniel; David Scott, Jr., (who was in the Bethel fight;) and perhaps others. The old companies from Guilford have also lately received large numbers of recruits. From present indications, Guilford will do her part in achieving the Independence of the Southern Confederacy.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

*Rockingham.*—We are pleased to learn that a new impetus has been given to the patriotic citizens of Rockingham, by the late reverses to our arms, and that the whole county is aroused to enthusiasm in support of the war.

Samuel H. Boyd, Esq., has succeeded in raising a company of more than 100 as fine men as could be called into service. Col. John H. Dillard has a company far advanced to completion; Dr. James Courts and Dr. John W. May, are each also engaged in raising companies for the war, with fair prospects of success.—*Ib.*

*The Right Spirit.*—We learn that the companies that volunteered to guard the prisoners here, are now volunteering almost to a man for the war. In this they have acted nobly, and shown our people that it was not cowardice that prompted them to offer themselves as guard, but that they are brave men, and are willing to tender their services in whatever capacity they may be needed in this struggle for their country and their homes.—*Salisbury Banner.*

*The "Silver Grays" in the field.*—An old citizen of Rutherford county, N. C., writes enthusiastically of the uprising of the people of that State since they heard of the disaster at Roanoke Island. He says: "I was at Burnt Chimneys, which had previously furnished over 200 volunteers, and it was a sight to see the Silver Grays coming up to answer to their names. I have a son in the army, not yet fifteen years of age. I am fifty-seven, and carry lead in my person, shot there by a savage; but I will be with Jeff. Davis in six troubles, and in the seventh will die before I forsake him."

*Good effect.*—The Macon Telegraph states that immediately upon the reception of the news of the fall of Fort Donelson, an artillery company of 140 men was made up in Sumter county, Georgia. In Dougherty county forty-five came forward in one hour.

*Attempt to raise a Union Flag in East Tennessee.*—We have been informed that an attempt was made last week, by some Union men, to raise a Union flag in Jonesborough, Tenn., which led to a row between the Secessionists and Unionists, resulting in the killing of three of the latter.

*Parson Brownlow.*—We learn through a gentleman just from Knoxville, Tenn., that Parson Brownlow is still lying very ill at his home, and is not expected to recover. His house is guarded constantly by a detachment of soldiers.

*Lynchburg Virginian.*

*M. E. Conference Postponed.*—The Southern Christian Advocate has

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. MARCH 10, 1862.


**Report of a Glorious Achievement!**—By the politeness of a passenger in the stage from Raleigh this morning, we have the following telegraphic dispatch received there yesterday:

"The Merrimac steamer left her moorings at 10 o'clock Saturday the 8th, sunk the Congress (U. S. frigate,) and injured the Cumberland (U. S. frigate) off Newports News. The Cumberland was burned by the enemy. Magruder was to attack Newports News in the rear on Sunday morning and the Merrimac to attack it in front."

We may add, that the dispatch was fully credited in Raleigh, and was confirmed by the passengers who arrived from Weldon in the afternoon train.

Further we have a letter from a friend who was at Weldon on Saturday last the 8th, informing us, on the authority of an Army officer, that such an attack was arranged for Friday, but the rain prevented; and the officer had no doubt it would be done on Saturday. The attack by Magruder was to be made in case the two yankee frigates were captured or disabled.

A great fight is supposed to be impending at Suffolk.

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The Battle of Roanoke Island.—We copy to-day the most interesting and best written account yet published of this battle, from the pen of Capt. E. R. Liles, of the Anson "O. K. Boys." Capt. Liles has a right to speak, for, though never even named in the Virginia papers, it is well established that he and his company, with the Martin county company, were the last to retreat from the battery at which they had fought, (the Richmond Blues having retreated previously,) before an overwhelming force of the enemy.

The Richmond Dispatch's regular correspondent, giving an account of the battle, says:—

"The 31st North Carolina at once *ran to their quarters*, Col. Jordan riding at the head of the *frightened procession*."

The Standard replies that this statement is utterly untrue; that the two companies of the 31st regiment in the battle were the last to retreat; that the retreat of the 31st to their quarters, where the surrender took place, was quite as orderly and deliberate as the retreat of the other troops on the Island; and that the Dispatch's correspondent who makes this charge was not near the battle field.

See Capt. Liles's statement, that the Richmond Blues disappeared when their commander was wounded, corroborating the admission of the Richmond Dispatch's correspondent, that they could not be rallied after that.

The Removal of Gen. Hill from Roanoke Island.—In reply to some remark of the Wilmington Journal, the Raleigh Standard makes the following statement of the circumstances attending the removal of Gen. Hill from his command in the Eastern part of this State:—

"Gen. Hill, who was admirably qualified for command on the island, and who would have put it in a complete state of defence, was removed, because in obedience to orders from the authorities at Raleigh, he called out on a certain occasion the militia belonging to the Counties composing his department. This call created excitement and discontent. Judge Biggs, of the Confederate Court, and then a member of the Convention, was especially excited. What agency he had in the removal of Gen. Hill, we do not know; but we have heard, on good authority, that several gentlemen from the Albemarle country who waited on President Davis to represent to him the defenceless condition of the island, and of the region to which it is the key, were told by that funcionary that he had removed Gen. Hill because he had been informed by the "highest authority" in this State that he was not acceptable to our people, on account of the call made by him on the militia in the Counties referred to; that he had been informed by the same "high authority" that Col. Branch was the very man to succeed Gen. Hill; and that accordingly, not having been able to acquire higher or better information on the subject, he had removed Gen. H. and appointed Col. B. a Brigadier in his place. The President was also understood to evince anxiety in relation to the matter; and the inference drawn from what he said, was, that if he had erred, he had done so relying on the "high authority" referred to. Who that "high authority" was we do not know; but we do know that Gov. Clark caused it to be stated that Gen. Hill had called out the militia without authority from him, and that Gen. Hill replied, and proved, by official documents, that he acted under full authority from Gov. Clark and Gen. Martin. Soon after this, Gen. H. was removed."

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Roanoke Island was the back-door of Norfolk. It ought to have been held at all hazards. It is now universally admitted that its defences were so badly planned as to be almost wholly worthless. Yet General Huger depended on these defences without ever going on the Island to see for himself.—*Wil. Journal.*

Roanoke Island was only placed in Gen. Huger's district three weeks before the battle, and one may well suppose that he had enough to do in giving his personal supervision to the defences of Norfolk, Craney Island, Pig Point, Suffolk, Smithfield, &c., without interfering with Gen. Wise's duties. The Journal has nothing to say against Gen. Wise, who was in direct command of Roanoke Island, went there merely to look at the place, posted forthwith to Richmond, and was peremptorily ordered back, but instead of going back, located himself and his Legion at Nag's Head, situated some miles across the water from the Island, on the plea that there were no accommodations on the Island for them! No accommodations on an Island 12 miles long by 2 wide for a few hundred men! The North Carolina regiments had accommodated themselves to the place, and the Legion could have done likewise. We have no special partiality for Gen. Huger, but we do not like to see him saddled with the faults of others.

Col. Henningsen.—This officer, to whose "mistake" the Virginia letter-writers attributed the loss of Roanoke Island, is out in a card denying that he either mistook or disobeyed his orders. He would have disobeyed them, he says, if he had gone to Roanoke Island instead of Elizabeth City. The "mistake" was that of his commanding officer, we suppose.

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Volunteers.—Capt. Blocker's company, the Anderson Artillery, leave this place for Wilmington on Thursday. See advertisement.

Mr. James R. McDonald wants 40 men to make up the company of 100 which he undertook to raise a week or two since. See advertisement.

Lieut. Thomas W. Baker (late of the Bethel Reg't,) left here for Raleigh on Thursday with 15 recruits.

Lieut. George B. Baker, (also of the Bethel Reg't,) left here this morning with about 20 recruits for Capt. Mallett's Co., 3d State Troops, at Fredericksburg.

Capt. Charles B. Cook of this place has a company nearly or quite full, we hear this morning. He has been recruiting in Randolph. Capt. C. was second Lieutenant in Co. H, of the Bethel Regiment, and is a good ...r.

...also learn that Dr. James F. Foulkes of this town ... a company under way with good prospects of early ...pletion. It is composed of recruits mainly from Randolph.

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Chatham Coal Fields Road.—The election in Raleigh on Tuesday last resulted in favor of a subscription of $50,000 to this proposed work.

An attempt was made on the night of the 6th to burn the railroad bridge over the Trent river at Newbern. The fire was put out.

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How Heroes are Made.—Gen. Floyd made his escape from Fort Donelson just before its surrender, and his escape was made the text of much glorification of his qualities as a General by the Examiner and other papers which make a regular business of puffing him. A sentence in Gen. Pillow's report is made the occasion of new laudations of this Virginia hero, and new depreciations of Gen. Buckner. Gen. Floyd (says Gen. Pillow) "refused to surrender his command, and refused to surrender himself a prisoner." Now what are the facts? The reader of Pillow's report will find that Gen. Floyd was chief in command, Gen. Pillow next, Gen. Buckner third. These three agreed in council to surrender the place. Thereupon, the two former put on heroics and declined to surrender themselves. So Floyd passed the command to Pillow; Pillow immediately followed suit by shuffling it on to Buckner; and the latter not only became a prisoner but is made the scapegoat of his superior officers.

We know nothing of Buckner except that he is an old army officer of reputation, and enjoyed the confidence of the troops at Donelson in a greater degree than either Floyd or Pillow. The surrender of the army, it seems to us, was indefensible. But it is not fair to make a hero of Floyd and a coward of his subordinate.

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Generals Buckner and Tilghman.—Late Northern papers give accounts of the passage of these Generals through several towns in New York on their way to Fort Warren. Great crowds assembled at each place through which the prisoners passed to gaze or groan at them. At Buffalo, the Herald's correspondent says:—

"A person who was in the room on official business with Colonel Cutts conversed with the latter person freely, and as he was about to leave remarked to Gen. Buckner, "I hope to see you again, General;" to which Gen. B. replied in a gruff way, "Yes, I suppose so — on the gallows."

"Gen. Buckner is exceedingly severe in his denunciations of Gen. Floyd, and calls him a cowardly poltroon, thief, and every other bad name that he can think of; is even worse in his denunciations of him than is generally indulged in by the Northern press. To a military officer who had an opportunity of conversing with Gen. Buckner, he stated that after Fort Donelson had become vested, and all hope of escape cut off, Floyd proposed to his fellow officers to make their escape under cover of darkness, and leave the soldiers under their command to their fate. This remarkable proposition Gen. Buckner and his associates indignantly rejected; but Floyd soon after disappeared, and was not to be found when wanted."

The Buffalo Courier, after mentioning the large crowd eagerly waiting, says:—

"Hi! there they come!" A squad of armed soldiers had made a lane through the crowd, and down between the rows of loyal men stalk the two traitors. Buckner steps first upon the platform—a tall, muscular, proud looking man, dressed in a gray military coat and wearing a genuine Southerner's slouched felt hat. The crowd see him now for the first time, and the building rings with cheers for the Union and groans and hisses for all rebels. Buckner turns and gives them one look, like that of a snared tiger upon his captors, in which more rage and scorn were concentrated than we thought the human countenance capable of, and passes into the car.

"Right after him comes Tilghman, jauntily dressed in a fatigue suit and a foraging cap, a smaller man than Buckner, fair, with a blonde mustache, suavity and politeness written in every line of his face. A shout comes from the crowd, "Three groans for the rebel Tilghman!" He turns and lifts his cap and bows and smiles, as though appearing on a balcony to answer a flattering serenade—then follows Buckner into the car, and the crowd dispersed."

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The Fort Donelson Prisoners.—It is hard to get the truth as to the number of Confederates captured by the Yankees at Fort Donelson. First they claimed 15,000; next we were told by our side that the actual number was but 1500; then it was 14,000, 13,000, 12,000, &c. &c. We had given way to the belief that it reached the latter figures, when here comes the following statement from the Chicago Tribune, which revives our hopes of a smaller loss:—

The number of prisoners already arrived here have been variously estimated. We have conversed with the officers at Camp Douglas, and think that there cannot be more than 6,000. The regiments, with two exceptions, are all of small numbers; numbers were killed, and others escaped, so that there has been an over estimate. About 6,000 is the actual number of prisoners now in camp.

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Hon. John Bell.—The Atlanta (Geo.) Commonwealth says that this old patriot would not remain in Nashville to be insulted or imprisoned by the insolent invaders of his State, but is safe, along with the rear of the retreating army. It is reported that all he possessed about Nashville is lost, the vandals having destroyed a large establishment in which he was interested if not sole owner.

The Cumberland Iron works near Dover were also destroyed. Mr. Bell was one-third owner of these, which have been engaged in manufacturing war munitions for the South.

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Cotton.—The supply of cotton in England holds out astonishingly. Last summer it was computed, from the usual weekly consumption, that the market would be bare by the 1st of December last; then the time was extended to the 1st of January; and now we see that on the 21st of February there remained in Liverpool 479,000 bales, of which 178,000 were American. We suppose that very little of this large stock is of much value except the American, and indeed we are inclined to think that even a considerable portion of the American is damaged and refuse. There must have been a vast falling off in the quantity manufactured during the last six months, as compared with previous years.

England is still intent upon forcing the cultivation elsewhere than in this country, in spite of all previous failures and losses by experiment. Not failures to make cotton indeed, but failures to make such cotton as that obtained from the Southern States of this Confederacy. She imagines that in some parts of her vast dominions, upon which "the sun never sets," there will yet be found a region equally adapted to the growth of the finer staple. It is possible, but it strikes us that her half-starved operatives will scarcely be willing to wait till the spot is discovered, the seed planted, and the cotton gathered. The four or five millions of her people who are dependent on the cotton manufacture for bread, must be supplied. The cotton in Liverpool will be exhausted very soon, and it is manifest that no more will go there from this country till England makes a way for it by setting aside the blockade. The owners here cannot send it to her if they would, and the Lincolnites cannot manage to steal enough to supply even their own factories. We think there must be a good time coming for the holders of cotton—and that it will come very soon.

Congress has passed the following bill to authorize the destruction of Cotton and other articles in military emergencies:—

*Be it enacted, &c.* That it shall be the duty of all military commanders in the service of the Confederate States to destroy all cotton, tobacco, or other property, that may be useful to the enemy, if the same cannot be safely removed, whenever, in their judgment, the said cotton, tobacco, and other property is about to fall into the hands of the enemy.

The question of compensation for property so destroyed is yet to come before Congress. But the amount of Cotton liable to destruction is said to be very small, not more than 5 per cent. of the entire crop. The great bulk of it is still on the plantations far from the enemy's gunboats or armies. Owners of cotton at exposed points of course can save it by removal.

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A Bad Investment.—The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express learns from "reliable private sources" that when the ship with the Port Royal stolen cotton arrived at New York a match was applied to the hold by some one, and ship and cargo were consumed.

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Military Governor of Norfolk.—Lieut. Colonel Edward Cantwell of the 2d North Carolina volunteers has been appointed Military Governor of Norfolk, now under martial law.

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Congress.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, nothing of the least interest occurred in open session.

On Thursday, a bill was passed fixing the compensation of members of Congress at $3,000 per annum and mileage at the rate of 20 cents per mile. For each day of absence without leave there is a deduction of the amount of a day's pay. The pay is the same as in the U. S. Congress. The Sec'y of the Senate is to receive $2,500, his Assistant $2,000, two clerks each $1,500, Sergeant at Arms $2,000, Doorkeeper $1,500, Assistant $1,200 per annum.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, there was a long debate on the bills providing for the destruction of cotton, tobacco, naval stores, &c., likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. No decision was reached.

On Thursday, nothing of interest in open session except the almost unanimous passage of a bill providing for destruction of cotton &c., which will be found elsewhere.

In the House, Friday, a bill was introduced to purge the military service of all ignorant and inefficient officers.

Mr. Foote presented a bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase cotton and tobacco, paying one-fourth of their value in Confederate notes, and the balance in twenty years' eight per cent. bonds. Also that the cotton and tobacco heretofore burnt be paid for in eight per cent. bonds.

A bill was introduced authorizing an export duty of seven cents per pound on cotton, the growth of the present year, and a similar duty of —— cents on tobacco; both duties to cease upon the raising of the blockade.

A bill prohibiting the exportation of cotton and tobacco, unless in exchange for war munitions, iron clad steamers, or other articles essential in war; provided, not to include the cotton and tobacco previously purchased by foreign States, and now under their actual ownership. The act to cease at the raising of the blockade.

Congress has passed a bill regulating the destruction of property under a military necessity. It authorizes the military authorities to destroy all cotton, tobacco, military or naval stores, or other property which may aid the enemy. All property destroyed by the owners or the military, if the testimony of such destruction be made conformably to law, to be paid for out of the proceeds of the property confiscated or sequestered, in such manner as may hereafter be provided for.

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The Consequences of Subjugation.—They are debating a confiscation Bill in the Yankee Congress. Among the extracts from late Northern papers we see the speech of Senator Trumbull of Illinois on the subject. Mr. Trumbull is said to be a representative of the views of the more moderate, the majority, of the Northern people, with regard to the future treatment of the people of the Southern Confederacy, should they be subdued in this struggle. He advocates the trial for treason of all Southern men in the hands of the Yankees at the end of the war, and the division of the property of the Southern people among the Yankees after paying out of it the expenses of the war. He admits that we must be treated as belligerents and enemies so long as the war lasts, but, says he, "that does not prevent the government, after the war is over, from trying as a traitor any person that may be in its hands, and that is the way, I take it, which this rebellion is finally to be put down." Treating us as enemies, he claims a right denied by the U. S. Constitution to its Legislature if we were considered as rebels, the right of confiscation. "Look," he says by way of illustration, "at the condition of things at Port Royal, where all the inhabitants have fled, and left the country desolate. Is it to remain unoccupied, and a wilderness, or shall we treat it as the European nations did the places on this continent when the savages fled and left the territory unoccupied? How does the conduct of the people at Port Royal differ from that of the aborigines? They leave everything to waste, abandon the country, and we may take possession of that country and apportion it out among the loyal citizens of the Union; and this act of confiscation by which we do this is not a bill of attainder."

And again, in reference to another species of our property: "We are taxing the loyal men of this country now to the farthest limit in support of the war, and we may call upon them personally to serve in the army. While we can do all this, can it be pretended that we cannot control the negroes and the men who fight against the government? I know this seems to have been the course pursued. I know that, while loyal men have been suffering in person and property, the property of disloyalists has been untouched. I know that, while my people are to be taxed to support this war, we are not to touch the property of rebels in arms against the government. But it is said that you cannot enforce the laws in these Southern States now. True, we cannot till the armies advance, and, when they do advance, let us take that property, make it contribute toward the expenses of the war, and save the property of loyal men, and let the men who have instigated the war pay the expense."

Mr. Trumbull is of the moderate faction, and these are their propositions. Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, proposes to colonize us as dangerous to the country, and Mr. Willey of Virginia, who thinks it would be expensive to transport us, proposes to hang us and "thus save all the expense of transportation."

Mr. Lincoln's Congress is counting its chickens before they are hatched. This war will never stop until Southern independence is achieved and acknowledged. There may be confiscation and hanging in Yankee land, but Southern men will not share in either business, either as executed or executioners.

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Borrowed Plumes.—It appears from the following, which we copy from the Augusta Constitutionalist, that South Carolina is resorting to Georgia as well as to North Carolina to fill up the ranks of her regiments, which it appears her own men are not willing to do. We think there must be a mistake about North Carolina officers being there also. We have heard of no instance of the kind, and there is no reason for it, since this State readily raises her own quota, and has spared many men to Virginia and South Carolina regiments:—

"*Recruiting.*—Mr. Editor: I notice that there are several recruiting officers here, who are recruiting for South Carolina and North Carolina regiments in the field. Georgia is willing to do her duty to its fullest extent, but I object that men should be taken from Georgia for other than Georgia regiments. All the soldiers enlisted for other than those from Georgia, go to the credit of the State to which the Regiment belongs. Is this right? Let each State fill its quota from its own citizens, and each Regiment be responsible to the State from which it was raised, and let each State be responsible for the gallantry and heroic conduct of its own troops, and none other. Georgia."

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Charleston Troops.—Charleston has in the service 3,180 men: in Infantry and Rifles 22 companies of 1750 men; of Light Artillery 9 batteries of 60 guns and 870 men; of Cavalry 7 companies of 560 men. Of these 920 are in Confederate service, and 2,260 are organized for State defence. There is yet to be a war draft there for 600 or 700 men.

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In the course of an article on the "falsehood and duplicity of the enemy," the Richmond Dispatch says:

"No nation that ever existed could equal the Northern people in this department of their hostilities, [lying and boasting.] The Chinese were as nothing to them. The false statements about their battles were mere feeble efforts at misrepresentation, compared to those of the Yankees."

The Dispatch has evidently forgotten the Virginia stories about the Virginians at Roanoke—their annihilation, their weeping heroism, their chafing indignation at the surrender which weighed so heavily on their souls that they must needs resort to the excitements of the foot-race to buoy up their drooping spirits.

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Deaths of Soldiers.—At Camp Stephens, S. C., on the 26th ult., Caleb Sutton, of the Robeson Rifle Guards, Co. D, 18th Reg't.

At the same place, James S. Highsmith, of the New Hanover Moore's Creek Rifles, Co. E, 18th Reg't.

At Swannsboro on the 26th ultimo, Ira Reese, of the Gatlin Dragoons.

At Suffolk, on the 5th inst., Wm. Banks, of Captain Hughes's company from Camden county.

At Coosawhatchie, S. C., on the 11th ult., private H. L. Boney; and on the 19th ult., private B. S. Herring, both of Co. I, 18th Regiment.

At Tarborough, on Monday last, John N. Edwards, of Rutherford Co., Sergeant in the 34th N. C. Regiment.

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## LATEST FOREIGN AND NORTHERN NEWS.

Norfolk, March 8.—*From Europe.*—The Canada arrived at Halifax on the 6th inst., with dates from Liverpool to the 23d February, being two days later.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. O'Donohue censured the Government for not having prevented the breaches of neutrality by British ships running the blockade.

The Solicitor General said that private vessels might carry contraband of war at their own risk.

Mr. Slidell had an interview with the French Emperor, and communicated a correct and enlightened view in relation to the affairs of the Southern Confederacy. The Emperor is said to have replied that he hoped the war would soon close, as it was inflicting incalculable injury daily on France.

*Markets.*—Havre, Feb. 22.—Sales of cotton for the week 18,000 bales. The market is firm and buoyant. Stock 93,500 bales.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.—Sales of cotton yesterday 8,000 bales, 6,000 for speculation and export. The market firm and prices unchanged.

*From the North.*—Springfield, Mo., March 1.—On Wednesday night 850 rebels surprised Capt. Montgomery at Keatsville, Ark. Several Yankees were killed, and 70 horses taken. It is believed that Gens. Price, McCulloch, Pike, &c., will overrun the country.

Louisville, Ky., March 4.—Two bridges on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad have been destroyed. Navigation continues good for the largest boats.

Chicago, Ill., March 4.—Columbus was burning from Friday until Sunday, and a portion is still on fire. A large number of cannon were thrown into the river, and a portion of the works mined. 19,000 Confederate troops left by railroad, destroying the track and bridges for six miles.

Cincinnati, March 5.—A dispatch from Nashville says that the Mayor has issued a proclamation, which states that every assurance has been given by Gen. Buell for the safety and protection of the people and their property. The city is quiet. The post office will open to-morrow.

Washington, March 5.—Advices from the Lower Potomac state that the rebels are concentrating a large force opposite Hooker's division. It is supposed that a large number of Southern troops have recently arrived.

Brigham Young has been re-elected Gov'r of Utah.

*President Lincoln about to take the Field in Person.*—The N. Y. Tribune announces the following important news:

The town listens with delight to a rumor that President Lincoln has declared his purpose to take the actual command of the army, and suppress the rebellion in Virginia without further delay.

*From Mexico.*—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 20th February state that the negotiations at the City of Mexico failed to accomplish the end of the allies. It is stated that Mexico is again the victim of treachery. The forces of the allies were allowed to pass the stronghold and occupy the strongest fortified points.

Havana, March 1.—The statement that there was no armed resistance to the allied invaders in Mexico, has been confirmed.

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*Elizabeth City.*—From a gentleman just from Elizabeth City, we learn that the enemy has not yet attempted to occupy the town, but that they have frequently threatened to destroy it. Three gun-boats have been anchored in the river, near the point where the small battery was placed. The men are allowed to go ashore, about a mile below the town, and for some time have been guilty of daily outrages upon the farmers living in the vicinity, killing their stock and stealing everything that comes within reach. No kind of private property is respected. The pickets of the 3rd Georgia regiment are stationed in the town, and are ordered to fire upon the Yankees if they attempt to enter it. In return, the Yankees threaten if a single man is fired on, the town will be immediately destroyed. Nearly all the inhabitants have left. Our sick and wounded have been removed to Norfolk.—*Rich. Dispatch, 8th.*

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*Sick Soldiers.*—A portion of the 5th N. C. Regiment, numbering in the aggregate 105 men, were brought from the Peninsula yesterday morning, to the N. C. Military Hospital on Perry street. They are attached to the different companies of the regiment. With careful attention, a short visit will restore many of them to perfect health.—*Petersburg Express, 8th.*

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*Commanding General.*—Richmond, March 7.—Congress has passed a bill creating the office of Commanding General, to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and to continue at the pleasure of the President, his usual headquarters to be at the Capital. He will be charged with the direction and distribution of supplies, and when necessary to take command in person of the army or armies in the field; pay to be $400 per month. The General impression is that Gen. Lee will be appointed.

[He has been summoned to Richmond from South Carolina.]

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*Brigadier Generals.*—Richmond, March 7.—The Senate yesterday confirmed the following Brigadier Generals: Carter Stevenson and Wm. B. Taliaferro of Va.; Albert Rust of Ark.; Wm. W. Mackall of Md.; Danville Ledbetter of Ala.; John B. Hood of Ky.; Robert Ransom, Jr. of N. C.; W. S. Featherstone of Miss.; Thos. J. Churchill and P. R. Cleburn of Ark.; Samuel B. Maxey of Tenn.; and Hamilton P. Bee of Texas.

[On Friday, C. S. Winder of Md. was also confirmed.]

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*Cotton Projects.*—Richmond, March 7.—There is a project on foot, favorably considered in prominent quarters, for the government to take all the cotton subscribed to the produce loan at nine cents per pound, or such other fair price, and as much more as may be subscribed on same terms for government bonds, and send an agent immediatly to Europe to negotiate its sale, or make it the basis of a treaty with Napoleon. It is believed that if one million of bales of cotton can be offered to the French, at a fair price, to be delivered in this country, France would open the present ineffective blockade and take possession of it.

It is further proposed that our Minister to France be instructed to propose a treaty with the Emperor Napoleon on condition that he would open the blockade, to grant him for a limited time favorable discriminations in our commercial relations over England and other nations who are indifferent about making treaties with us.

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Macon, March 7.—The intelligence received here from different portions of the cotton growing sections of the State confirms the opinion that no cotton, or very little, will be planted this year in this State.

Intelligence obtained from the Adjutant-General's office in Milledgeville announces that Georgia will furnish twenty-five per cent. more troops than have been required as her quota by the Confederate States Gov'm't.

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*From Brunswick and Fernandina.*—Augusta, March 7.—A special dispatch from Savannah says that Brunswick, Georgia, was not burnt, as reported.

On Sunday, as the train was leaving Fernandina, the enemy's gun-boat shelled the town. One shot fell in the passenger car, killing two persons and wounding one. The town has been evacuated, and is in the possession of the enemy.

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*Defences of Savannah.*—Lieut. McIlhenney, of Moore's Battery on the S. C. Coast, speaks confidently to the Wilmington Journal of the ability of Savannah to resist any forces that may be sent against her, either by the land or by the river. It is said to be the opinion of Gen. Lee that the city can be held by the forces available for its defence against a hundred thousand men. The Lincoln gun-boats in the Savannah are not ironclad, like those on the Western waters.

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*The 68th Regiment Militia.*—Col. D. Coble and staff conducted the draft of this regiment on Saturday last in a very satisfactory manner. The number of volunteers sent by this regiment was about 400, only leaving a small company to go as drafted men.—*Greens. World.*

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Richmond, (Va.,) Medical College.—Among the 35 graduates of this institution for the session of 1861-'2, we find the following from North Carolina: Edwin Barnes, Wilson county; Marshall T. Bell, Iredell; David Berry, Burke; Jesse P. Brown, Pitt; Henry V. Dunstan, Murfreesborough; Wm. R. Harris, Oxford; Robert W. King, Wilson; A. M. Lee, Sampson; A. F. Osborn, Oxford; H. W. Tate, Burke.—10.

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A Little too Far Back.—Some of our contemporaries are puffing themselves as eminently free from party spirit in that they express favorable opinions of officials or candidates who differed with them in politics in the days of Whig and Democrat. They go a little too far back. We know of no partisan feeling between Whigs and Democrats. *Those* party lines were wiped out by the formation of new and more hostile parties, and we do not discover any great magnanimity in the fact that one of the official party in this State may endorse as fit for office another of the same party, though in the days of Whig and Democrat they differed. The original secessionist who a few days since recommended Gov. Morehead, an old Union man, for election as Governor, *did* show that he was free from party spirit, though both *had been* Whigs—Gov. Morehead up to the date of Lincoln's Proclamation in April last; the gentleman who recommends him not within five or ten years, we believe.

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

Carthage, March 7th, 1862

At an election held at Carthage on the 7th inst., for field officers of the 51st Reg't N. C. Militia, the following is the result:

For Colonel—W. B. Richardson received 20 votes, Clement Dowd 3.

For Lieut. Colonel—Sylvanus C. Barrett 23, Dorson P. Tyson 4.

For Major—Samuel W. Seawell 19, Wm. W. Hunsucker 2, J. D. Stewart 1, J Minter 2.

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

Home, 26th Feb. 1862.

*Messrs. Hale:* Will you be so kind as to give the ladies, in your widely circulated paper, a hint to put some mark of distinction on the socks they knit for the army. I have seen many sick soldiers that could not tell their own clothes for the want of a mark of some kind. I am knitting summer socks for the army, and as I can't tell who will get them, shall knit in them A for army, and a cross with a stripe of blue or red or some color at the top, so that as soon as the owner sees them he may know them.

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Selling Liquors.—The Commissioners of the town of Lumberton have passed an Ordinance absolutely prohibiting the sale of wines or spiritous liquors, except on the certificate of a physician for medical purposes, under a penalty of $10 for each offence.

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Hymns for the Camp.—We have received a copy of this timely little book, gotten up by the indefatigable Tract Agent, the Rev. Mr Crowder. It contains 151 Hymns, in 127 pages. It is fairly bound, and can be carried in the vest pocket. Price 15 cents.

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*Eastern North Carolina.*—An officer in a Georgia regiment writes from near Elizabeth City:

My feelings in the last ten days have almost reached fever heat from the sad scenes which I have witnessed. While on the march from Portsmouth here, the road was filled with refugees from Elizabeth City and vicinity. Old men and women, young ladies and children, some in carriages, some in carts, some on horseback, and others on foot, mingled in the fleeing throng. All flying from their homes, and many, perhaps, not knowing where they were to rest in the future. The whole country between Elizabeth City and South Mills, a distance of fourteen miles, seems literally a desert. We are now quartered in one of the houses abandoned. Such scenes I have beheld with indignation against those who have caused them, while at the same time it is pleasing to witness with what patriotic cheerfulness the sufferers submit to their present deprivations.

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*Sale of Negroes.*—On Tuesday last, several negroes were sold in front of the Court house in this town—terms, one fourth cash, balance twelve months with interest—as follows: Clarissa, aged 36, infirm, and 2 children, 5 and 8 years old, $800; Matilda, infirm, aged 38 years, 300; Nancy, infirm, aged 48 years, 79; Dick, aged 13 years, 576; Joe, aged 9 years, 475; Prov, aged 40 years, 400.—*Tarborough Southerner.*

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*Cotton in Augusta.*—We are gratified to find a statement in the Augusta Constitutionalist that the cotton in that city is less than 100,000 bales, and that ample arrangements are made to remove it to the interior, in case the city becomes endangered.

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*Gen. Buckner Indicted for Treason.*—The Louisville Journal of the 20th instant asserts that Judge Catron, formerly of Tennessee, of the U. States Supreme Court, holding a session of the circuit court in that city, had issued a bench warrant for the arrest of General S. B. Buckner for treason, and that an officer had left for Cairo to obtain him at the hands of the military authorities there.

We notice, however, a dispatch in the Chicago Tribune of the 22d instant, which alleges that no capias had been issued for the arrest of Buckner, but he had actually been indicted for treason, as asserted by the Journal. The Tribune, alluding to the matter, says: "Judge Catron is a native from his home in Nashville, and will not be disposed to stand on nice points of law in sending Buckner at once to the gallows where he may at once end his ignoble life."

We have no fear that this malignant threat of trying one of our prisoners of war under such an indictment will be executed. The retaliatory policy of the President, announced in the case of the privateers, has impressed itself too firmly upon the mind of Lincoln and his advisers.

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Punch has a picture in its last number called "Colonel Bull and the Yankee Coon." The coon, faced liked the Federal Secretary of State, is represented as "up a tree," and as saying to the Colonel, who is pointing his gun below, "Air you in earnest Colonel?" The Colonel replies, "I am." "Then" says the coon, "Don't fire, I'll come down."

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### DIED,

In Hopkinsville, Ky., on the 4th of Jan'y 1862, ROBERT F. MURPHY, in the 38th year of his age. He was amongst the first to answer the call of Texas, his adopted State, to go forth in the defence of her rights and to achieve the independence of the Confederate States, but fell an early victim to disease. He left a wife and four children in Texas, with a large circle of relations and friends in North Carolina to mourn their irreparable loss. S.

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, held on the 6th inst. the following Resolutions were adopted, viz:

"God, the Grand Architect of the Universe, having taken from us our friend and Brother Past Master Henderson C. Lucas, it becomes us in humble submission to bow to His divine will, and with grateful hearts to praise Him, that by His wisdom and through His grace our deceased Brother was, by faith, enabled to pass through the dark valley and shadow of death to a blissful immortality.

To his kind and affectionate mother, as friends of hers, and brothers of him, we offer our sincere and heartfelt condolence; and may that God, who was his friend, be hers through life.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to our deceased brother, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be spread upon the Records of the Lodge, and that a copy be delivered to the mother of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That the town papers and the Western Democrat be requested to publish.

From the Records.

THOS. WADDILL,
JOS. A. WORTH, } Com.
JAS. G. COOK,

A. M. Campbell, Sec'y.

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FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 10.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—New hog round 18 to 19.
Beef Cattle—In demand.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Corn—85 to 90 cents.
Cotton—Very few buyers; market dull.
Cotton Yarns $2; 4-4 Sheetings 25 by the quantity; 3-4 Shirtings 20.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35.
Flour—Receipts light, super 8 00.
Hides—Dry 20 to 22; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes—1 50 to 2 00 per bushel.
Molasses—$1 by retail. N. O. Sirup 1 25.
Nails $14 to $15 per Keg. Shot—none.
Pork—12½ cents.
Peas—$1 to 1 10. Rye 2 50. Oats 60 to 65.
Rice—4 cts. by the cask.
Sugars—Have advanced.
Salt—Sound $3 to 3 50 per bushel.
Spirits—Peach Brandy $3; N. C. Apple 2 50; Whiskey 2 50.
Liquors of all kinds have gone up, prices unsettled.
Spirits Turpentine—19 to 20 cents.
Tallow—22 to 23.
Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.

Corrected by Pemberton & Sloan.


**TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!**

**YOUNG MEN, YOUR COUNTRY IS INVADED!**

**Who will not come to the Rescue?**

THE subscriber wishes forty more able-bodied men to complete his Company. One Hundred Dollars Bounty Money and Eleven Dollars per month and everything found. Address me at Fayetteville, N. C., or call at the store of C. E. Leete. J. R. McDONALD,
Recruiting Officer.
March 8, 1862. 6tf

**ATTENTION! ANDERSON ARTILLERY!**

EVERY member of Capt. Blocker's Company of Heavy Artillery is ordered to be at the River at Fayetteville by 8 o'clock, A. M. next Thursday the 13th inst. The Company is ordered to Wilmington and will leave on steamer Hurt that day. Let every man provide himself with one blanket and two days provisions. Persons from a distance who may wish to come in town the night before will be entertained *free of cost* during the night.
HENRY BENTON, O. S.,
Anderson Artillery.
March 10, 1862. 1t

**ANNUAL MEETING.**

**Western Rail Road Co.**

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Co. will take place at the Town Hall, on Monday the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.
C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
March 8, 1862, 6-tm

**We would call the attention** of Farmers and Carriage Manufacturers to the large sale of IRON and NAILS at Auction on Thursday, the 20th inst. We learn from Mr. Avera that he has

700 bars farming iron assorted 1 to 10 inches.
6 to 700 bars tire " " 1 to 2½ "
100 kegs Nails assorted, 4s to 12s.
Smithfield, March 8. 6ts

**HOES! HOES!! HOES!!!**

25 DOZ. half Bright and Steel HOES. For sale by
C. E. LEETE.

**NAILS! NAILS! NAILS!**

75 KEGS NAILS. All sizes, for sale by
C. E. LEETE.
March 10. 6-4ti

**OIL AND LAMP BLACK.**

TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL.
LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by
JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 7. 6 tf

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Catharine E. Fitzharris, at March Term, 1862, of Cumberland County Court, hereby notifies all persons indebted to her Testatrix to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against her Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
CATHARINE E. McRAE, Ex'x.
March 3, 1862. 6*3t

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having taken out letters of Administration upon the Estate of Robert Williams, dec'd, at March Term of the Court of Pleas for Cumberland County, 1862, will on the 25th of March inst., at the late residence of the deceased, in said county, expose to public sale upon a credit of six months, the following property, viz:

One Horse and Mules, stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Corn, Bacon and Fodder, Rosin, Turpentine, Spirits of Turpentine, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and other articles too numerous to mention. At the same time the negroes will be hired out until the 1st of Jan'y 1863, and the lands Rented. Purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security before the property is changed.
JOHN C. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

**Further Notice.**

ALL persons having bills against the Estate are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for payment; those indebted will please come forward and make payment.
JOHN C. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
March 4, 1862. 6*2tpd

***Palma Christi Seed.***

FLAT DUTCH TURNIP SEED, together with a good assortment of Garden Seeds, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
March 6. 5-4w

**LUMBER.**

I AM now sawing from 5,000 to 8,000 feet of Lumber per day at my **Steam Mill in Fayetteville,** and have a large supply of Seasoned Timber on hand. Will be glad to receive orders, and will give them my personal attention.
E. F. MOORE.
March 4. 5-ilm

**TO HIRE.**

A YOUNG SERVANT WOMAN who has been accustomed to Wash and Iron and to House work. Apply to W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 6. 5itf

***Cracker Bakery.

From the Memphis Appeal.

## THE BATTLE AT FORT DONELSON—GEN. PILLOW'S REPORT.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1862

Capt. Clarence Derrick, Assistant Adj't General:

On the 8th inst. Gen. A. S. Johnston ordered me to Fort Donelson and take command of that post. On the 9th inst. I arrived at that place. In detailing the operations of the forces under my command at Fort Donelson, it is proper to state the condition of that work, and of the forces constituting its garrison. When I arrived I found the work on the river battery unfinished and wholly too weak to resist the force of heavy artillery. I found a ten-inch columbiad and thirty-two pound rifle gun had not been mounted. Deep gloom was hanging over the command, and the troops were greatly depressed and demoralized by the circumstances attending the surrender of Fort Henry and the manner of retiring from that place. My first attention was given to the necessity of strengthening this work and mounting the two heavy guns, and to the construction of defensive works to protect the rear of the river battery. I imparted to the work all the energy which it was possible to do, laboring day and night with the whole command. The battery was without a competent number of artillerists, and those that were there were not well instructed in the use of their guns. To provide for this want I placed the artillery companies under active course of instruction in the use of their guns. I detailed Capt. Ross with his company of artillerists to the command of one of the river batteries. These heavy guns being mounted and provision made for working them, and a proper supply of ammunition having been procured by my orders from Nashville, I felt myself prepared to test the effect of the fire of the heavy metal against the enemy's gunboats, though the work was in need of more heavy pieces.

The armament of the batteries consisted of eight 32-pounders, three 32-pound carronades, one 10-inch columbiad, and one rifle gun of 32-pound calibre. The selection of the site for the work was an unfortunate one. While its command of the river was favorable, the site was commanded by the heights above and below on the river, and by a continuous range of hills all around the work in its rear.

A field-work of very contracted dimensions had been constructed for the garrison to protect the battery, but this field-work was commanded by the hills already referred to, and lay open to a fire of artillery from every direction except from the hills below. To guard against the effects of fire of artillery from these heights a line of defence works consisting of rifle pits and abattis for infantry, detached on our right, but continuous on our left, with defences for our light artillery, were laid off by Maj. Gilmer—Engineer of Gen. A. S. Johnston's staff, but on duty with me at the post—around the rear of the battery and on the heights from which artillery could reach our battery and inner field work, enveloping the inner work and the town of Dover, where our principal supplies of quarter and commissary stores were in deposit.

These works, pushed with the utmost possible energy, were not quite completed, nor my troops all in position, though nearly so, when Brig. Gen. Floyd, my senior officer, reached that station. The works were laid off with judgment and skill by Maj. Gilmer, were well executed, and designed for the defence of the rear of the work, the only objection being to the length of the line, which, however, from the surroundings, was unavoidable. The length of the line, and the inadequacy of the force for its defence, was a source of embarrassment throughout the struggle which subsequently ensued in the defence of the position.

I had placed Brig. Gen. Buckner in command of the right wing, and Brig. Gen. Johnson in command of the left. By extraordinary efforts we had barely got the works in a defencible condition when the enemy made an advance in force around and against the entire line of outer works.

*The battle of the Trenches.*—The first assault was commenced by the enemy's artillery against the centre of our left wing, which was promptly responded to by Capt. Green's battery of field artillery. After several hours of firing between the artillery of the two armies, the enemy's infantry advanced to the conflict all along the line, which was kept up and increased in volume from one end of the line to the other for several hours, when at last the enemy made a vigorous assault against the right of our left wing, the position assaulted being a height commanded by Col. Heiman, and defended by his brigade, consisting of the 10th, Tennessee, under command of Lieut. Col. McClavock, Col. Voorhies' Tennessee, Col. Hughes' Alabama, and Col. Head's Tennessee regiments of volunteers, and Capt. Maney's field battery.

This assault was vigorously made, and the position as vigorously defended, and resulted in the repulse of the enemy here and everywhere around the line. The result of the day's work pretty well tested the strength of our defensive line, and established, beyond question, the gallantry of the entire command, all of whom fought well at every portion of the line. The loss sustained by our forces in this engagement was not large, our men being mostly under the shelter of the rifle pits; but we, nevertheless, had quite a number killed and wounded, but owing to the continued fighting which followed, it was impossible to get any official report of the casualties of the day. On the same day our battery on the river was engaged with one of the enemy's gunboats, which occasioned quite a lively cannonading for more than an hour, in which the gallant Captain Dixon, of the Engineer corps, was killed instantly at the battery. This officer had been on duty for some months at the post, and had shown great energy and professional skill; and, by his gallant bearing on that occasion, while directing the operations of the day under my orders, had justly earned for himself high distinction. His death was a serious loss to the service, and was a source of no little embarrassment in our after operations.

On the 12th we had quiet, but we saw the smoke of a large number of gunboats and steamboats at a short distance below. We also received reliable information of the arrival of a large number of fresh troops, greatly increasing the strength of the enemy's forces, already said to be from 20,000 to 30,000 strong.

*The battle with the gunboats.*—On the 13th these reinforcements were seen advancing to their position in the line of investment; and, while this was being done, six of the enemy's iron-cased gunboats were seen advancing up the river, five of which were abreast and in line of battle, and the sixth some distance to the rear. When the gunboats arrived within a mile and a half of the fort, they opened fire on the batteries. My orders to the officers, Capts. Shuster and Stankovich, who commanded the lower battery, of eight guns, and Capt. Ross, the upper batttery, of four guns, were to hold their fire until the enemy's gunboats should come within point blank range. This they did, though the ordeal of holding their fire while the enemy's shot and shell fell thick around their position, was a severe restraint upon their patriotic impulses. But, nevertheless, our batteries made no response till the gunboats got within range of their guns. Our entire line of batteries then opened fire. The guns of both parties were well served. The enemy constantly advancing, delivering direct fire against our batteries from his line of five gunboats; while the sixth boat, moving up in the rear, kept the air filled with shells, which fell thick and close all around the position of our batteries. The fight continued, the enemy steadily advancing slowly up the river, and the shot and shell from fifteen heavy rifled guns, tearing up our parapets and plunging deep into the earth around and over our batteries for nearly two hours, and until his boats had reached within the distance of one hundred and fifty yards of our batteries. Having come in such close conflict, I could distinctly see the effects of our shot upon his iron-cased boats. We had given two or three well-directed shots from our heavy guns to one of his boats, when she instantly shrunk back and drifted helpless below the line. Several shot struck another boat, tearing her iron case and making her timbers crack, and splintering them as by a stroke of lightning, when the two fell back. Then a third received several shocks, making her metal ring and timbers crack, when the whole line gave way and fell rapidly back from our fire until they passed out of range. Thus ended the first severe and close conflict of our heavy guns and the enemy's gunboats, testing their strength and the power of heavy guns to resist them. The shot from our 32-pound guns produced but little effect; they struck and rebounded, apparently doing but little damage; but I am satisfied from close observation that the timbers of the frame-work did not, and could not withstand the shock from the 10 inch columbiad or 32-pound rifled guns These gunboats never renewed the attack. I learn from citizens living on the river below that one of the injured boats was sunk, and that others had to be towed to Cairo. This information may or may not be true, but it is certain that all of the boats were repulsed and driven back after a most vigorous and determined attack and that two of the boats were badly damaged, and that a third was more or less injured.

It is difficult to estimate the gallant bearing and heroic conduct of the officers and men of our batteries, who so well and so persistently fought our guns until the enemy's determined advance brought his boats and guns into such close and desperate conflict. Where all did their duty so well, it is almost impossible to discriminate. The captains already named, and their lieut's, (whose names for want of official reports I cannot give,) all deserve the highest commendation.

Lieut. G. S. Martin, (whose company is now at Columbus, Ky., but who was ordered to that post by Maj. Gen. Polk,) commanded one of the guns, and particularly attracted my attention by his energy and the judgment with which he handled his gun. The wadding having given out, he pulled off his coat and rammed it down as wadding, and thus kept up the fire till the enemy were finally repulsed.

On the evening of this day we received information of the arrival of additional reinforcements of infantry, cavalry and light artillery, by steamboat, all of which were disembarked a short distance below our position.

*The Battle of Dover.*—On the 14th inst. the enemy were busy throwing his forces of every arm around us, extending his line of investment entirely around our position, and completely enveloping us. On the evening of this day we ascertained that the enemy had received additional reinforcements by steamboat. We were now surrounded by an immense force, said by prisoners to amount to fifty-two regiments, and every road and possible avenue of departure were cut off, with the certainty that our sources of supply by the river would soon be cut off by the enemy's batteries placed upon the river above us.

At a council of the general officers, called by Gen. Floyd, it was unanimously determined to give the enemy battle next day at daylight, so as to cut open a route of exit for our troops to the interior of the country, and thus save our army. We had knowledge that the principal portion of the enemy's forces were massed in encampment in front of our extreme left, commanding the two roads leading into the interior, one of which we must take in leaving our position. We knew that he had massed in encampment another large force on the Union Ferry road, opposite the centre of our left wing, and another in front of the left of our right wing. His fresh arrival of troops being encamped on the bank of the river, two and a half miles below us, from which latter encampment a stream of fresh troops was continually pouring around us on his line of investment, and thus strengthening his general encampment on the extreme right. At each of his encampments, and on each road, he had in position a battery of field artillery, and twenty-four pound iron guns on siege carriages. Between these encampments on the roads, was a thick undergrowth of brush and black jack, making it impossible to advance or manœuvre any considerable body of troops.

The plan of attack agreed upon and directed by General Floyd, to be executed was, that with the main body of the forces of our left wing, I should attack the right wing of the enemy, occupying and resting upon the heights reaching to the bank of the river, accompanied by Col. Forrest's brigade of cavalry; that Brigadier General Buckner, with the forces under his command, and defending the right of our line, should strike the enemy's encampment and forces on the Winn's Ferry road; that the forces under Col. Heiman should hold his position, and that each command should leave in the trenches troops to hold them.

In this order of battle it was easy to be seen that if my attack was successful, and the enemy routed, that his retreat would be along his line of investment toward the Winn's Ferry road, and thence toward his reserve at the gunboats below. In other words my success would roll the enemy's force in retreat over upon Gen. Buckner, when by his attack in flank and rear, we could cut up the enemy and put him completely to rout. Accordingly dispositions were made to attack the enemy. At five o'clock A. M., of the 15th, I moved out of my position to engage him. In less than one half hour our forces were engaged. He was prepared to meet me in advance of his encampment, and he did meet me before I had assumed line of battle and while I was moving against him without any formation for the engagement. For the first half hour of the engagement I was much embarrassed in getting the command in position properly to meet the foe. Having extricated myself from the position and fairly engaged him, we fought him for nearly two hours before I made any decided advance upon him. He contested this field most stubbornly. The loss of both armies at this portion of the field was heavy. The enemy's particularly, as I discovered by riding over the field after the battle with Gen. Floyd. The enemy having been forced to yield this portion of the field, retired slowly toward the Winn's Ferry road, Buckner's point of attack. He did not retreat but fell back fighting us, contesting every inch of ground.

The fight was hotly and stubbornly contested on both sides, and it consumed the day till 12 o'clock to drive him back as far as the centre where Gen. Buckner's command was to flank him. While my command was advancing and slowly driving him, I was anxiously expecting to hear Gen. Buckner's command open fire in his rear, which not taking place I feared some misapprehension of orders, and came from the field of battle within the works to learn what was the matter. I there found the command of Gen. Buckner massed behind the ridge within the work taking shelter from the enemy's artillery on the Winn's road, it having been forced to retire before the battery, as I learned from him. My force was still slowly advancing, driving the enemy towards the battery. I directed Gen. Buckner immediately to move his command round to the rear of the battery, turning its left, keeping in the hollow, and attack and carry it.

Before the movement was executed, my force forming the attacking party on the right with Forrest's regiment (cavalry,) gallantly charged the battery, supported by a body of infantry, driving it and forcing the battery to retire, taking six pieces of artillery, four brass and twenty-four iron guns. In pursuing the enemy falling back from this position, Gen. Buckner's forces became united with mine and engaged the enemy in hot contest of nearly an hour with large forces of fresh troops that had now met us. This position of the enemy being carried by our joint forces, I called off farther pursuit after seven and a half hours of continuous and bloody conflict. After the troops were called off orders were immediately given to the different commands to form and retire to their original positions in the entrenchments.

The operations of the day had forced the entire command of the enemy around to our right wing, and in front of Gen. Buckner's position in the entrenchments, and when his command reached his position he found the enemy rapidly advancing to take possession of this portion of his work. He had a stubborn conflict lasting one and a half hours to regain it, and the enemy actually got possession of the extreme right of his position, and held it so firmly that he could not dislodge him. The position thus gained by the enemy was a most commanding one, being immediately in the rear of our river battery and field work for its protection. From it he could readily turn the entrenched work occupied by Gen. Buckner, and attack him in reverse or advance under cover of an intervening ridge directly upon our battery and field work. While he held this position it was manifest we could not hold the main work or battery. Such was the condition of the armies at nightfall after nine hours of conflict on the 15th inst., in which our loss was severe, and leaving not less than 5000 of the enemy dead and wounded on the field. We left upon the field nearly all his wounded, because we could not remove them. We left his dead unburied because we could not bury them. Such conflict and carnage has perhaps never before occurred upon this continent. We took about 300 prisoners and a large number of arms. We had fought to open the way for our army and relieve us from an investment, which would necessarily reduce us and the position by famine. We had occupied the whole day to accomplish our object, and before we could prepare to leave, after taking in the wounded and the dead, the enemy had thrown around us again in the night an immense force of fresh troops, and reoccupied his original position in the line of investment, thus again cutting off our retreat. We had only about 12,000 troops all told. Of these a large proportion we had lost in the three battles. The command had been in the trenches night and day for five days, exposed to the snow, mud and ice water without shelter, and without covering and without sleep.

In this condition the general officers held a consultation to determine what we should do. Gen. Buckner gave it as his decided opinion that he could not hold his position one half an hour against an assault of the enemy, and said the enemy would attack him next morning at daylight. The proposition then was made by the undersigned to again fight through the enemy's line and cut our way out. Gen. Buckner said his command was so worn out and cut to pieces and demoralized, that he could not make another fight; that it would cost the command three-quarters of its present numbers, to cut its way through, and it was wrong to sacrifice three-quarters of a command to save one-quarter; that no officer had a right to cause such a sacrifice. Gen. Floyd and Maj. Gilmer I understood to concur in this opinion.

I then expressed the opinion that we could hold out another day, and in that time we could get steamboats and set the command over the river, and probably save a large portion of it. To this Gen. Buckner replied that the enemy would certainly attack him at daylight, and that he could not hold his position half an hour. The alternative of the proposition was a surrender of their position and command. Gen. Floyd said that he would neither surrender the command, nor would he surrender himself a prisoner. I had taken the same position. Gen. Buckner said he was satisfied nothing else could be done, and that, therefore, he would surrender, if placed in command. Gen. Floyd said that he would turn over the command to him if he could be allowed to withdraw his command; to this Gen. Buckner consented. Thereupon Gen. Floyd turned the command over to me, I passing it instantly to Gen. Buckner, saying I would neither surrender the command nor myself a prisoner. I directed Col. Forrest to cut his way out. Under these circumstances Gen. Buckner accepted the command, and sent a flag of truce to the enemy for an armistice of six hours to negotiate for terms of capitulation. Before this flag and communication was delivered I retired from the garrison.

Before closing my report of the operations of the army at Donelson, I must, in justice to the officers and forces under my immediate command, say that harder fighting or more gallant conduct in officers and men I have never witnessed. In the absence of official reports of brigade and regimental commanders, (of which I am deprived by the circumstances detailed in this report,) I may not be able to do justice to the different corps. I will say however that the forces under my immediate command bore themselves most gallantly throughout the long and bloody conflict.

I speak with special commendation of the brigades commanded by Col's Baldwin, Wharton, McCausland, Simonton and Drake, and Captains Maney and Greene, who fought their guns under the constant and annoying fire of the enemy's sharp-shooters, and the concentrated fire from his field batteries from which both commands suffered severely. Capt. Maney himself was wounded and had several lieutenants and many of his company killed and wounded; so did Capts. Porter and Graves. If I should hereafter receive the reports of regimental and brigade commanders giving me detailed information of the conduct and bearing of officers and men I will make a supplemental report. The absence of official reports deprives me of the means of giving lists of the killed and wounded of the different commands. I am satisfied that in such a series of conflicts our loss was heavy. I know what the enemy's was, from passing over the battle field with Gen. Floyd in the evening, immediately after the battle. His loss in killed and wounded was terrible, exceeding anything I have ever seen on a battle field. Our force in the field did not exceed ten thousand men, while from what I saw of the enemy's force, and from information derived from prisoners, we are sure he had from thirty to forty thousand on the field. I must acknowledge my obligations to Major Gilmer, engineer, for the especial and valuable services rendered me in laying off the works, and the energy displayed by him in directing their construction, and for his counsel and advice. I likewise acknowledge my obligations to Col. John C. Burch, my aid-de-camp, to Capt. Gus. A. Henry, Major Field, Lieut. Nicholson, Lieut. Chas. F. Martin, and Col. Brandon, my volunteer aids-de-camp, to Major Hays, my assistant commissary, Major Jones, my assistant quartermaster, for the prompt manner in which they executed my orders under trying circumstances throughout the long and continued conflicts, and to Major Gilmer, who accompanied me throughout the entire day. Also to Capt. Parker, of my staff, whom I assigned to the command of Capt. Ross's field battery with new recruits as gunners, and who fought and served them well. Col. Brandon was severely wounded early in the action. Col. Baldwin's command constituted the front of the attacking force, sustained immediately by Col. Wharton's. These two brigades deserve especial commendation for the manner in which they sustained the first shock of battle, and under circumstances of great embarrassment threw themselves into position and followed up the conflict throughout the day.

Being mostly with these two brigades, I can speak from personal knowledge of their gallant bearing. I must also acknowledge my obligations to Brig General Johnson, who assisted me in command of the forces with which I attacked the enemy, and who bore himself gallantly throughout the conflict, but having received no official reports from him I cannot give detailed operations of his command. I have pleasure in being able to say that Col. Forrest—whose command greatly distinguished its commander as a bold and gallant leader, and reflected distinguished honor upon itself—passed safely through the enemy's line of investment, and trust it will yet win other honors in defence of our rights and the just cause of our country.

GID. J. PILLOW, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.


**Liquors, Bank Stock and Real Estate at Auction.**

ON TUESDAY, 11th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, I will offer at Auction, at the Magnolia Restaurant, on Green Street, all of my stock of Liquors, consisting of

**Fine Wines, Gin, Brandy and Whiskey,**

Also the Furniture belonging to the rooms of the Magnolia Restaurant.

—ALSO—

1 Bagatelle Table, (Marble Top.)
2 Billiard Tables, " "
With all the fixtures complete.

—ALSO—

**60 shares Bank North Carolina Stock.**

I will rent or sell the building known as the Magnolia Restaurant.

Persons desirous of purchasing can do so before day of sale.

Persons owing me will please call and settle.

REUBEN JONES.
C. E LEETE, Auct'r.
Feb'y 24. 2-ts

**WRAPPING PAPER.**

A LARGE QUANTITY of old newspapers in packages of 100 for sale AT THIS OFFICE.
Feb. 24, 1862

**TO CLERKS OF COURTS.**

THE Stay Law having postponed the settlement of suits for years, we will not hereafter insert Orders of Court without payment in advance Please send $1 along with the Order, and more if it be of unusual length.
Feby 1862. E. J. HALE & SONS.

SPRING TRADE!
**WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.**
OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF
***GROCERIES.***
—ALSO—
A complete and well selected stock of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.
WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 13tf

**NEW GOODS.**

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st
A. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55t

***Groceries! Groceries!!***

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of
Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,
And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.
COX, KENDALL & CO.
Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

FISH! FISH!!

NEW MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
" WHITE FISH.
" HERRING, &c. &c.
Call at A. N. McDONALD'S,
South-side Hay Street.
Oct 1, 1860. 57-tf

**FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to $267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets, 5,077 35
Total, $272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.
Total losses paid, $29,682 69

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Lilly, | W. N. Tillinghast, |
| H. L. Myrover, | S. J. Hinsdale, |
| S. T. Hawley, | Wm. McLaurin, |
| Nathan A. Stedman, | T. S. Lutterloh, |
| C. B. Mallett, | A. W. Steel, |
| James Kyle, | J. G. Cook, |
| A. A. McKethan, | Hon. J. G. Shepherd, |
| J. D. Williams, | R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton. |
| S. W. Tillinghast. | A. E. Hall, } |

Ira Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.
☞The Company invite applications.
May 28, 1860. 21-1y


**State of North Carolina,**
SAMPSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Autrey, hath this day reached the undersigned, that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Autrey, hath runaway and lie out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or the lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 22d day of January 1862.

JOSEPH HERRING, J. P. [Seal]
E. B. OWEN, J. P. [Seal.]


**FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

THE above Reward will be given for said negroes, SOL and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them dead or alive, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get them again. Sol is about 50 years old, weighs about 210 lbs., about 5 feet 10 inches high, quick spoken, smooth black skin and a little gray. Ned is about 27 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken, black skin and is a carpenter by trade.
G. W. AUTREY.
Jan'y 29, 1862. 98*tf

**School Notice.**

MY SCHOOL in the DONALDSON ACADEMY, on HAYMOUNT, will be re-opened on TUESDAY OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

*Terms, per Quarter of 10 weeks:*

| | |
|---|---|
| English, | $7 50 |
| Classical, | 10 00 |
| Contingent, | 25 |

JESSE R. McLEAN, Principal.
August 19, 1861. 49tf

**Hillsboro' Military Academy.**

THIS Institution will be re-opened under efficient management on Wednesday, March 5th. The services of officers having been permanently secured no further interruption of duties need be apprehended.
For circulars stating new terms, &c., address "Superintendent H. M. A.," Hillsboro', N. C.
Jan'y 30, 1862. 95-2m

**North Carolina Readers.**

SCHOOL BOOKS are becoming very scarce, but we have on hand a good supply of the NORTH CAROLINA READERS, Nos. 1 and 2 by Rev. Professor Hubbard of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina.
Our customers having well nigh exhausted our stock of Northern Readers on hand when the war commenced, we hope will now turn their attention to these books by home authors, rather than allow their children to do without reading books.
For sale only at the old retail prices of 25 cents, 38 cents, and 75 cents.
E. J. HALE & SONS
Feb'y 1, 1862. 96-

**NOTICE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.
STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 19, 1861 58-tf

**Who will go into the Enterprise?**

SUPPOSING that there are those having capital they would like to invest in putting into speedy operation divers classes of manufacture which must now be established in the South. I would take this method to inform any such, that I have a never-failing WATER-POWER, (with plenty of room,) at the Merchant Mills in the centre of Fayetteville, N. C., capable of running any machinery of light order, and would be pleased to have the same profitably employed.
R. McDANIEL.
October 5, 1861. 68tf

**A Smoking Chimney.**

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in the best manner All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge. DAVID McDUFFIE.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 20. 9-1ypd

**REMOVAL.**

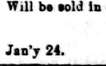
THE POST OFFICE is removed to office formerly occupied by the Clarendon Bank.
JAS. G. COOK, P. M.
Dec. 30, 1861. 86-

**Home-Made Envelopes.**

MANUFACTURED by Thos. H. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, may be had of the undersigned, wholesale or retail, for cash E J HALE & SONS.
Jan. 6, 1862.

**Want to Purchase.**

I WANT to purchase a smart active BOY, about 18 years old, accustomed to Horses.
N. A. STEDMAN.
Dec'r 30. 86tf



**After this date I will** pay three cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.
D. MURPHY.
Dec. 21, 1861. 85-

MACHINERY OIL.

WE are manufacturing from Pea Nuts, an Oil believed to be an excellent substitute for Sperm.
It is well adapted for burning as well as for Machinery.
Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.
T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 24. 94-4mpd

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.
THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay St.
May 14, 1859. 14

**Hesper and other Poems,**

BY THEOPHILUS HUNTER HILL, Esq., of Raleigh. For sale, price $1, by E. J. HALE & SONS.
Jan'y 13, 1862.

**COTTON YARN.**

No. 21 Hay Street.
C. P. MALLETT.
Jan'y 6, 1862 88-

**HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.**

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.
C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks of the soldiers. G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.
August 8d, 1861. 45-tf

**$100 Reward.**

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.
DANIEL McCALLUM,
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.
Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5 '61. 12-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove, on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.
G. D. BAKER.
Cumberland county, July 16, 1861. 40-tf


**State of North Carolina,**
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1861.
Noah Gibson vs. James Butler.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant James Butler resides beyond the limits of this State; It is ordered and adjudged by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of Law for Richmond County, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, answer, plead or demur to said Attachment, otherwise the Lands levied on will be condemned to the Plaintiff's use, and execution issue accordingly.
Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in September, A. D. 1861.
98*6t] R. S. McDONALD, C. S. C.


Blanks of all kinds at this Office.


BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

NORTH-CAROLINIANS! OUR COUNTRY NEEDS your aid for its protection and defence against an invading foe. The President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon our State to complete her quota of troops in the field. Our own borders are invaded by the enemy in force now threatening an advance to deprive us of liberty, property, and all that we hold dear as a self-governing and free people. We must resist him at all hazards and by every means in our power. He wages war for our subjugation—a war forced upon us in wrong, and prosecuted without right and in a spirit of vengeful wickedness without a parallel in the history of warfare among civilized nations. As you value your rights of self-government; all the blessings of freedom; the hallowed endearments of home and fireside; of family and kindred, I call upon you to rally to their defence, and to sustain the noble and sacred cause in which we are engaged.

North Carolina has always proved true, constant and brave, in the hour of trial and of danger. Never let it be said in the future that she has failed to maintain this high renown. If we are threatened now more than heretofore, and upon our own soil, let our exertions be equal to every demand on our patriotism, honor and glory. No temporary reverses dampened the ardor of your ancestors, even though the enemy marched in columns through the State. The fires of liberty still burned brightly in their breasts. They were moved to new energy, and resisted by gallant deeds, with abiding hope and unflinching courage and perseverance, bravely contending with enemies at home as well as the foreign foe, until, after a struggle of seven long years, our Independence was achieved and acknowledged. Let us imitate their glorious example. The enemy is redoubling his efforts, and straining every nerve to overrun our country and subjugate us to his domination—his avarice and ambition. Already it is proposed in their Congress to establish a territorial government in a portion of our State. Now is the time to prove our zeal and animate by our example.

I call upon the brave and patriotic men of our State to volunteer, from the mountains to the sea. You are wanted to fill up our quota in the Confederate Army, and for the special defence of the State. I rely, with entire confidence, for a prompt and cheerful response to this call upon your patriotism and valor. Tender yourselves in companies and in squads under officers of your own selection. You will be at once accepted and organized into regiments under the laws that are now or may be made, and which it is my duty to execute. The Adjutant General of the State will issue the necessary orders for this purpose.

Fellow-Citizens!—Your first allegiance is due to the North Carolina. Rally to her banners. Let every man do his duty, and our country will be safe

{SEAL.} Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 22d of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
HENRY T. CLARK.


**Wanted Immediately**

AT the Confederate States Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, for which fair prices will be paid: 83 Mules; 32 sets of Wagon Gear; 8 yoke of Oxen, (young and large size;) 8 Timber Wagons; 2 Road Wagons; 2 Mule Carts and Harness, 5 pairs Timber Wheels. Apply to J. H. Roberts at Fayetteville or at Villa Beery P. O., New Hanover County, in person or by letter.
J. H. ROBERTS.
March 3, 1862. 4tf

***J. K. BROWN,***
**CIVIL ENGINEER,**

WILL attend to business entrusted to him in any of the surrounding counties in all branches of his profession. Particular attention given to the Levelling and Drainage of Swamps and of Mines—Topographical Drawing, &c. and Plans and estimates given for all kinds of Engineering work.
Having had several years experience in the practice of my profession satisfactory references can be given.
Address Gilopolis, Robeson County
Feb. 27, 1862. 3-6t

**$100 BOUNTY MONEY.**
***Recruits Wanted Immediately!***

HAVING the privilege of increasing my command to 125 men by a recent act of Congress, an opportunity is now offered to those who wish to join me in defence of our country, homes and firesides.
$50 Bounty Money will be paid on enlisting, the balance when mustered in. For further particulars apply to PETER MALLETT,
Capt. Co. C, 3d Reg't N. C. Troops.
Dr. Black's Office, over Hinsdale's Drug Store.
Feb'y 25, 1862. 3-1m

NOTICE.

OFFICERS and privates belonging to the 31st Regiment N. C. Troops, who are on furlough or who have escaped from Roanoke Island, will report to me on the 3d of March at Lumberton, N. C.
By order of Maj. Gen. BENJ HUGER.
C. GODWIN,
Capt. Com. Co. A, 31st Regt. N. C. Troops.
Feb. 26, 1862. 3-2w

**MEDICAL NOTICE.**

D. McL. GRAHAM, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity. Office Green Street, South end of Dr. Robinson's building.
Feb'y 24, 1862 3-2w

**Iron and Nails at Auction.**

ON Thursday, the 20th of March, at Smithfield Depot, on N. C. R. R., will be sold at Public Auction,
52,000 lbs. IRON, assorted 1 to 10 inches.
100 kegs NAILS, 4's to 12.
Persons attending sale by R. R. can return same day.
Wanted, 500 bbls. FAMILY FLOUR, cash on delivery.
W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.
Feb'y 25, 1862. 3 3tpd

**A Regiment for the Confederate States Service.**

THE undersigned, having been authorized to raise a Regiment for the Confederate States army, takes this method of informing persons who are now engaged in raising companies, that this is the first opportunity offered for joining a Regiment to go directly into the Confederate service.
Rank of officers and pay to officers and soldiers will begin with their enrollment.
A bounty of FIFTY DOLLARS and the bounty from the State will be paid at the time of organization
Arms and full equipments of the best class will be furnished to the companies.
Term of service Three years or the war. For further particulars, address the subscriber immediately.
M. D. CRATON,
Lt. Col. 35th Reg't. N. C. Troops.
Newbern, N. C. Feb. 18, 1862. 2 1m

***WANTED.***
**100 Volunteers for the Confederate Service.**
**TO SERVE AS INFANTRY DURING THE WAR.**

A BOUNTY of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS and $11 PER MONTH will be paid each Volunteer. For further particulars, address me at Fayetteville, N. C., or call at the store of Col. C. E. Leete.
J. R. McDONALD.
Feb'y 22. 2-2m

**Wanted—2000 bushels Charcoal.**

WE will pay 7 cents per bushel for Coal, delivered at the Eagle Works.
ANDERSON & CORD.
Feb'y 24, 1862. 2tf

**CAP AND LETTER PAPERS.**

THE subscribers have just received a small supply of ruled PAPERS, which, having cost very high prices, will be sold accordingly, for cash only.
Feb'y 12, 1862. E. J. HALE & SONS.

**CAUSE AND CONTRAST:**

A ESSAY, on the American Crisis, by T W. McMahon. A further Supply just rec'd.
Feb. 12. E. J. HALE & SONS.

**WANTED,**

FOR this year, a House Servant (Man) for the Hotel; any active, intelligent, quick motioned boy will do.
T. WADDILL.
Jan'y 30, 1862. 95tf

ENVELOPES.

THE subscriber is manufacturing dark brown ENVELOPES of good quality. Orders for one thousand and upwards are solicited from booksellers and merchants.
THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Feb'y 20. 1-1m